THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872. NUMBER 156.

The Pittsburgh

WEEKLY GAZETTE,

THE

Great Campaign Paper

FOR 1872.

To advance the cause of the great Republican Party that has nominated Grant and Wilson as its standard bearers in the political fight of 1872, the PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE, by far the largest and best political paper of the State, will be issued at the special rates given below. It will contain matter especially prepared by one of the leading politicians of the United States, who has been especially engaged for the work. It will contain all the Telegraph News of the day, besides Reading suitable for the Family and the Farmer. The fullest and most reliable Market Reports of any paper in the city will be published also in the Weekly. It is just the paper the Farmer, the Politician and the Family want.

For Six Months, 1 Copy, - - 75
" " 5 Copies, - - $3.50
" " 10 Copies, - - - 6.50
" " 20 Copies, - - 10.00

Address,

GAZETTE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE STATE.

ADAMS.—A rich vein of iron ore has been discovered on the farm of Emanuel Spangler.

The corner stone of the new Methodist church was laid in Wenksville last Saturday.

BLAIR.—One day last week, a Tyrone and Clearfield engine made no bones of bringing 91 loaded cars over the mountain.——On Sunday last, a laborer named George Kline, in the Altoona shops, was instantly killed at the upper bridge. He was crossing the track as special train came along and foot catching in frog, the unfortunate man was knocked down and horribly mutilated.

BEDFORD.—Two prisoners confined in the Bedford jail made their escape last Saturday, by sawing the iron bars of their cell window with a saw improvised out of a case knife.

CAMBRIA.—The Ebensburg *Freeman* says: "Vast quantities of rain have fallen throughout this section during the present week, and the rivers and creeks in every direction are bank full. Lilly's, in this county, was partially inundated, and considerable damage to bridges, etc., is reported from east of the mountain."——

James P. Kingsley is going to start a daily paper at Johnstown.

FAYETTE.—The Uniontow *Standard* says: "Three sisters, Miss Louisa Peace, Mrs. Clarissa Franks, and Mrs. Rody Crandall, after living widely separated for years, have recently met at Wm. Parshall's, Esq., in Nicholson township, whose combined ages are 238 years, and their combined weight is only 270 pounds. The oldest is 85 years of age, and has just traveled over three hundred miles to visit her sisters, and is yet sprightly and in good health. The youngest, Mrs. Franks, mother-in-law to Mr. P., is seventy-five years old.——The wheat crop in this county looks well.——Builders are busy in Uniontown.——A coat, pants, vest, shirt, hat and pair of shoes were found on the bank of Redstone Creek last Saturday, not far from Clement's Mill, giving rise to the belief that some person had been drowned in that vicinity. The tracks of the man led directly from where the clothes were found down into the creek. The excitement was at fever heat when it was discovered that the 'old clothes" belonged to a man who had taken this method to relieve himself of the incumbrance after he had bathed and donned "new toggery."——It is now pretty generally believed that the man who was so mysteriously drowned at West Overton a few weeks ago, and who was so mistakenly identified as Hiram Grise (the latter being alive and well) was a young man who worked at the coke ovens of Mr. Joseph Moore. Pleasant, and had been paid off, receiving $80, and was after——seen in company with the suspected murderer, for whom the officers are now making diligent search.——They want a railroad up the eastern bank of the Monongahela. Railroad meetings will be held at Brownsville, Centerville and Vernon as follows: At Brownsville on Friday, July 5th, at one o'clock, P. M. At Cookstown, Friday, July 5th, at 7 P. M. At Bellevernon, Saturday, July 6th, at 1 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—Here is a challenge for some of our nail feeders. The Lawrence *Courant* says:

"We have noticed recently in some of our exchanges, notices of the work of skillful nail feeders, some of them being very creditable; and now it affords us pleasure to speak of a feat in nail cutting, performed in the factory of Messrs. Reis, Brown & Berger, by Mr. Geo. Caswell, which we think the dilapidated linen from off the shrubbery." In five and one-half days, of nine and one-half hours each, he cut one hundred and seventeen kegs of ten penny, common nails. When any of our neighboring cities can beat this, we shall be glad to hear from them."——

At a meeting of the Directors of the N. C. & R. R., held at their office in New Castle, it was resolved to locate that road, following the Valley of the Big Neshannock, up to the east side to Reynold's Mill, and to cross there and continue on the west side, crossing the Little Neshannock near its mouth. The opinion is expressed that the cars will be running from New Castle to Mercer by next Christmas.

JUNIATA.—They are progressing in Mifflintown. The *Sentinel* says: The congregation of Mifflintown has changed its manner of sitting in church in that place. The ladies and gentlemen are no longer to occupy different seats. They can sit promiscuously, as in other churches.

LUZERNE.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have laid out a new town, to be called Lansford, at the south approach to the Nesquehoning tunnel. They will locate their office and shops there.——On Sunday night last, about 8 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Masonic House Hotel, in Scranton. A son of the proprietor was sent to the cellar to draw some kerosene. He carried in his hand a kerosene lamp, which exploded as he entered the basement, setting fire to some shavings, and thence to the partition, and communicating to the adjoining basement, occupied by Bittenbender & Co., hardware dealers, setting fire to a barrel of kerosene, which exploded, throwing the oil in every direction, burning three men seriously. For a time the indications were that the building would be totally destroyed, but the energy of the firemen finally extinguished the flames.——A new Masonic Hall was dedicated in Scranton last week.——Wm. C. Jones of Wilkesbarre murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hughes, last Wednesday night, by shooting her,—the bullet lodging in her brain. After being arrested, Jones gloried in the deed, and expressed a determination to dispose of his wife in the same way if he got a chance.

MERCER.—Some of the farmers have commenced cutting their hay. Several loads of this season's crop have already been sold in the market at fifteen and seventeen dollars.——The public examination of the children of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, at Mercer, will take place on Friday, July 19th, at which time State Superintendent Wickersham will be present. The *Dispatch* says the children are all under the most excellent discipline, both physical and mental, and there is no room for doubting but that their examination will be of the most satisfactory character.

The Rain Storm in Europe.

A storm of rain such as Europe rarely experiences has visited the northwestern portion of the Austrian Empire, with disastrous effect. For three days the rain descended more in the form of water spouts than as we are accustomed to consider it, and whole districts giving promise of a speedy and abundant harvest, were covered with water and ruined;—while in Roumania and some other parts, harvests are suffering equally but more slowly by continued drouths and the scorching sun. In some places in the valleys the tops of trees just peeped out, and in Bohemia people were over their farms in boats, although less serious damage was done there than in other places. Railroad communications were interrupted, and the Western Railroad, which, after a long period of almost hopeless struggling for financial soundness, had risen to a prosperous condition, was almost destroyed, the railway dyke being washed away, and what remained rendered unfit for use. Other lines fared little better, and a number of lives were lost in fruitless efforts to stay the flood. The Bohemian capital was visited as well as the rest, but the presence of a large military garrison, however, enabled the authorities to lend a helping hand. By this sudden calamity thousands were rendered homeless and houseless, a failure of all their goods, while hundreds lost their lives in defense of their property.

Proposed Ship Canal.

The routes of commerce are now being straightened in all parts of the world. The gain of a few hundred miles is sufficient inducement to tunnel a mountain, canal a desert, or run a railroad up the steepest hill sides. Among the latest projects of this character in the United States is one to push a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida. The indicated route is up the St. John's river one hundred and twenty-seven miles, then up the Ocklawaha river for sixty miles. To this point a ship canal for the distance of forty miles must be cut through the swamps to the Amazara river at a spot thirty-two miles from its mouth, where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico, near Cedar Keys. By this route six hundred and fifty miles will be saved on the voyage between the mouth of the Mississippi and the Atlantic ports. As the trade of 1871 between the ports on the Gulf of Mexico and those on the Atlantic coast amounted to 300,000 tons, it is believed that a handsome revenue would be derived from the proposed canal.

FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

NEW YORK.

The Trial of Stokes.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

Situation Unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1872.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

A large crowd was present at the Stokes trial this morning. The first witness, H. D. Corley, parlor man at the hotel, testified to hearing the shots fired, and heard some one say, "Nobody helps me, nobody protects me;" saw a man near the head of the stairs who said, "There is a man shot;" the man wore a white coat. Witness found Fisk wounded at the foot of the stairs afterwards; saw the man in the white coat confronted by Fisk, and was identified by the latter; shortly after a lady gave him a pistol she found on the floor, which witness gave to Crockett.

On cross-examination witness said he helped Fisk up stairs, and that the man who said "there is a man shot" appeared quite cool, and was walking at an ordinary gait; the pistol handed him by Miss Hall was a silver plated, white handled six shooter; (a pistol was here produced by the Coroner and handed to witness—it had a brown, wooden handle, and had only four chambers;) witness was positive that was not the pistol handed him by Miss Hall as the pistol was loaded, and counsel had cautioned witness about handling it.

Considerable interest was manifested when witness stated that the pistol produced by Coroner Young was not the pistol given to him by a woman at the hotel.

Witness re-examined.—The ladies gathered around him (witness), and one said "You better say nothing, Henry, it might endanger your position." Stokes did not go into the front parlor where the lady found a white-handled pistol.

The defense wanted to prove that Crockett told witness to say nothing about the other pistol, but the question was excluded.

H. A. Polhemus testified to seeing Stokes in a liquor store on Broadway shortly before four o'clock on the afternoon Fisk was shot.

John Marshall testified that he was valet to Col. Fisk, and gathered up the clothes of Fisk at the hotel on the evening of the killing of Fisk, and putting them into a valise. The valise was opened in Court and the clothing identified as Fisk's, the cape showing four bullet holes.

Witness also testified that Fisk had made his headquarters at Josie Mansfield's, where he (witness) was employed to wait on Fisk, and witness left Mansfield's because he did not like to wait on Stokes. Fisk paid him while he was at Mansfield's; Josie sent witness to Fisk and got money when she gave witness money.

Officer McAdams testified to arresting Stokes, and to Fisk's identifying him as his murderer.

Miss Grace Hall testified to finding a pistol in parlor No. 1, near the lounge. The pistol said to be Stokes, was shown to her, but she failed to identify it, but was positive that the one she found did not have a white handle.

Austin H. May, book keeper at the hotel, testified to asking Fisk if it was Stokes who shot him, but could not hear Fisk's answer. There were so many talking at the time.

Court then took a recess. After the recess, Dr. James R. Wood was examined. After having described the wounds, the District Attorney asked him to tell what was the cause of the Colonel's death. He said he could account for it in no other way but that the shock to the system caused it.

Mr. Townsend—It is stated in the coroner's inquest, that death ensued from peritonitis and shock. Do you only say the third of shock? Answer—There was peritonitis, but not enough to cause death.

Q.—Were there many persons in the room when you entered? A.—There were several there including the physicians. I ordered the room cleared. The doctors were doing nothing when I got there. I probed the wound. Did not probe beyond the walls of the abdomen. No one but a crazy man would consider it malpractice. Probing had been done by Dr. Tripler before I arrived. Wm. M. Tweed was with Fisk. Fisk was very anxious to know whether he was going to die. I ordered his will to be made. I can't say that he wandered in his mind at all. I was present at the *post mortem* examination. The shock to the system was both from the effect of the wounds and mental excitement. Coma always results from peritonitis. As a rule, the head is affected in case of peritonitis.

Q.—Did not death ensue too soon after the wound to be the effect of peritonitis?

A.—I think so.

At 4:30 P. M. court adjourned.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

Some of the strikers on Saturday held meetings, and had their grievances talked over. Among others the Caledonia Park strikers spoke, urging expediency in compliance with their requirements, on the ground that disease is liable to be contracted from eating bread made under unfavorable circumstances. The boss barber is as well as the journeymen decided that each party should remain firm in its original position. It was announced that the plasterers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would strike for eight hours to-day.

The situation in regard to the labor strikes to-day is practically unchanged, and presents no new developments of interest. In some quarters rumors are rife that negotiations are in progress between the strikers and bosses, which promise an amicable solution of existing difficulties, but the report seems to lack confirmation.

One-half of the metal workers resumed work at the old rates and hours. It is believed the rest will go to work after the fourth. The painters have formally acceded to the demand of the workmen for twenty-five per cent. advance on present wages.

The ring-shore-men demand eighty cents an hour for all work done after six o'clock. It is probable their demand will be amicably adjusted.

The strike of the box makers is substantially ended, the men at Greenpoint having failed, and those in this city being generally successful.

Nine marble-working firms are employing about two hundred men at ten hours. The other shops remain closed, and the men refuse to return.

Most of the car stablemen, who struck for higher wages, have resumed work at the old rates.

There is nothing new relative to the Paterson strike. Meetings are held daily. Compromise talked of.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The Federal Council of the Internationals held a meeting yesterday.

The International Congress, to be held in Philadelphia next week, is to seek the establishment of a re-union of all the dissordant elements of the association. The General Council of London has suspended all the English speaking sections of the United States.

OUTRAGES ON STREET CARS.

Outrages by thieves and rowdies upon the street cars are constantly reported. A conductor on a Third avenue car has been arrested for stealing watches. Three were found in his possession.

THE ENGLISH BAND.

The band of the Grenadier Guards will return to England on Saturday next. Prior to their departure they will give a concert for the benefit of St. George's society.

LIZZIE GARRABRANT.

The reported commutation of Lizzie Garrabrant's sentence was premature. The case comes before the New York Court of Pardons next Monday.

ADVANCE IN ICE.

Ice has been advanced, owing to the heat, twenty to thirty cents per cwt. wholesale and forty to fifty cents retail.

PAYING PRIVATE COUNSEL WITH PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mayor Hall signed the bill of the private counsel for five thousand dollars as a fee in cases against himself and others.

JUDGE M'CUNN'S CASE.

The *Times* thinks the Senate will make an adverse report in the McCunn case to-morrow.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The estimate of the cost of the East river bridge is now fixed at nine and a half millions.

MEMPHIS.

Acquitted—Salaries of Judges Reduced—Sheriff Inducted into Office.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—Dr. William K. Cameron was acquitted to-day in the criminal court for killing Bennett Jones last April for the seduction of his wife.

SALARIES REDUCED.

The county court to-day reduced the salaries of all judges to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. It is thought they will all resign.

INDUCTED INTO OFFICE.

In compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court, Amos P. Curry was to-day inducted into the office of sheriff by the county court.

WILLIAMSPORT.

The Mill and Boom Men's Strike.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., July 1.—The mill and boom men who struck for ten hours met in Market Square this morning, and were addressed by several speakers. There was great enthusiasm, and 2,000 strikers formed in procession, marched down town to a few mills that were in operation, and persuaded the men to join them. There has been no disturbance so far. The Mayor issued a proclamation this morning ordering all places where liquor is sold to be closed until after the 4th of July.

ALBANY.

Tammany Suits.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—Notices of the issue on an appeal from the decision of Judge Hogeboom, overruling the demurrer in the case of the people vs. William M. Tweed, implicated with others, and the same vs. Richard B. Connelly and Thomas Fields, were filed to-day in the County Clerk's office by Attorney General Barlow.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The June Statement.

DECREASE OF MONTH, $2,031,035.

Reduction During Grant's Term, $333,976,962.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1872.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,374,483,800
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,200
Total coin bonds	1,789,451,100
Lawful money debt	25,345,000
Matured debt	7,928,797
Legal tender notes	357,588,296
Fractional currency	46,855,835
Coin certificates	32,086,309
Total without interest	2,253,251,328
Total debt	2,294,957,142
Total interest	41,705,813
Cash in Treasury.	
Coin	$ 88,149,108
Currency	18,321,689
Total in Treasury	103,470,798
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,191,486,343
Decrease during the month	2,031,035
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	14,631,870
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,704,934
Balance interest paid by the United States	10,922,936

POLITICAL.

Gov. Parker's Letter Declining the Labor Reform Nomination.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The following is the letter of Gov. Parker, declining the nomination of the Labor Reform party for the Vice Presidency:

Freehold, N. J., June 28.—To Edwin M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, Boston.—Sir: Your letter informing me that the Convention of the National Labor Reform party, which met at Columbus on the 22nd of February last, placing me in nomination for Vice President of the United States, has been received. I feel honored by the preference thus expressed by the representatives of a large and influential body of my fellow citizens. I am in favor of all legal and just measures that tend to improve the condition of the workingmen. I have always been a member of the Democratic party. For nearly thirty-five years I have shared its triumphs and defeats, adhering to its fortunes because I considered its success essential to good government and to the elevation of the laboring classes. Having been placed in an important public position as the nominee of that party, I am bound in honor, as well as by inclination, to stand by its organization and abide by the decision of its National Convention. To be a candidate of one party while supporting the nominees of another, although the two may agree substantially in principle, would be inconsistent, and I therefore respectfully decline the nomination by the Convention you represent.

JOEL PARKER.

What Gen. Fitz Henry Warren said at the Fifth Avenue Conference.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A letter has been received from General Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, in which he states that he did not say in the Fifth avenue conference that if Greeley and Brown were endorsed at Baltimore that he would carry Iowa for them, but what he did say was, "that if the Baltimore Convention endorsed Greeley—as at that time it had happened in politics—that the electoral vote of Iowa would be cast for Greeley and Brown."

The Bolters.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The *World* to-day concedes the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore. It nowhere perceives any respectable bolt against his nomination. That paper will advise nobody to vote for Grant, but as between voting for Greeley and staying at home, it has no advice to offer.

The Labor Reformers.

BOSTON, July 1.—The Labor party have decided on holding their conference at the Germania Hall Assembly Rooms, in New York, on Tuesday forenoon, July 30. Governor Parker has also declined the nomination.

Liberal Meeting at Cincinnati Next Saturday.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The Liberal Republicans will hold a ratification meeting on Saturday evening, to be addressed by Governor Palmer, Gen. Breckinridge and Cassius M. Clay.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The public debt was reduced during the month of June $2,031,035.

—Secretary Boutwell was in New York on Monday on his way to Washington.

—Reports from Washington and the Eastern States represent the heat as being very great.

—The President is expected in Washington in time to hold a Cabinet session by Friday next.

—A dispatch from the Hague says a new ministery has been formed with Devius as President.

—George W. K. Twoubley was killed at Denver, Colorado, by an engine on the Kansas Pacific railroad.

—The thermometer reached 98 in the shade in New York on Monday. There were many cases of sun-stroke.

—On Monday the anniversary of the formation of the Dominion was observed throughout Canada as a general holiday.

—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company concluded to issue round trip tickets to the Baltimore Convention at reduced rates.

—A dispatch says it is believed in Washington that the recent expedition for Cuba, taken from the Fannie, was successfully landed on the island.

—The steamers Wisconsin, City of Antwerp, and City of Limerick, from Liverpool and St. Olaf, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York; the City of Berne, at Quebec.

—Private advices from Ludington, Michigan, say that a fire on Saturday burned two warehouses belonging to Mr. Ward, and also a mill of Libbens & Co., adjoining. Loss $20,000.

—Wm. Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, and till last year a long time Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, is dangerously sick. There is very little chance of his recovery.

—Extensive preparations are making for the celebration of the 4th of July at the National Soldiers' Home in Dayton, O. Mrs. Putnam, the founder of the famous Putnam Library at that Institution, will be present. Great attention to give her a most generous reception.

—The buildings and machinery of the Albert Plastering and Manufacturing Company, at Hillsboro, New Brunswick, were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss was one hundred thousand dollars. One hundred and seventy persons are thrown out of employment.

—Late English advices say that the decision of the Privy Council of the Anglican Church in the appeal case of Rev. Bennett, Vicar of Frome, created wide-spread interest. This decison declares that the doctrine of real presence in the Eucharist is true, and not a Romish error. The Rev. Bennett taught this doctrine, and his conduct is sustained. Trouble in the Church is predicted from this decision.

—The residence of a planter named Wray, near Brownsville, Tenn., was the scene of a terrible shooting affray on Monday morning. Benj. H. Wray and his brother-in-law John A. Wilson, had an altercation at the breakfast table, about a horse trade which occurred two years ago, resulting in Benj. Wray shooting Wilson through the heart, killing him instantly. He then ran into the yard, followed by Wilson's wife, who was begging him not to shoot her husband again, but knowing that he was dead. Her screams, it is supposed, caused him to place the pistol to his breast and fire it, causing a fatal wound. The parties are all respectable, and the affair has caused great excitement there.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—River 12 feet 6 inches; falling. No arrivals or departures, except the regular packets.

NASHVILLE, July 1.—River falling; 6 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather very warm with indications of rain. Departed—Eddyville, Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—No arrivals. Departed—Bob Mitchell, Cincinnati. Cloudy; thermometer 88 at noon.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—River rising; 6 feet 2 inches in canal; 4 feet in chute. The hottest day of the season; mercury 85 at 7 A. M., 97 at 3 P. M., and 100 at 6 P. M.; very hot and sultry to-night. No business. Arrived.—Tom Reese and barges, Tennessee River; Charmer, Evansville. Departed.—Tom Reese, Wheeling; Charmer, Cincinnati.

CAIRO, July 1.—It is rumored that no work will be done on the canal this season, as the appropriation by Congress was made on condition of a reduction of tolls to five cents per ton, which the company claim that they cannot do, having a heavy debt which that rate of toll would not meet.

VICKSBURG, July 1.—Down.—John F. Moore, and Henry Ames, 7 A. M.; Jas. Howard, 10 A. M.; Pargoud, 5 P. M. Up.—City of Cairo, 10 A. M.; Smoky City and barges, 12 M.; H. C. Wilson, 12. Clear and warm. River falling.

CAIRO, July 1.—Arrived.—Great Republic, New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg, 4; W. Cowen, St. Louis, 7; St. Johns, Vicksburg, 8. Departed—Great Republic, St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis, 5. The Glenecoe is unloading railroad iron at Mound City. River has fallen six inches. Clear and hot.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Arrived: Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Collier and barges, Pittsburgh; Fannie Lewis, Kansas City; Grand Tower and J. O. Fleming, Memphis; Hawthorn, Cincinnati; Jas. Howard, 10, Ohio River. Departed: Belle of La Crosse, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Cowan, Ohio River; City of Chester, Memphis. River falling slowly. Clear and warm.

EVANSVILLE, July 1.—Clear and hot; mercury 98. River fallen 3 inches. Down—Evansville, 2 A. M.; Mary Ament, 3 P. M.; Jas. E. Ranklin, 3; Le Claire No. 2; Quickstep, 6; Indiana, 7. Up—Arkansas Belle, this morning; Fayette and Tarascon, 10; Geo. Kilgour, 12:30, Mollie Ebert, 6—generally with fair trips. Business very dull.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

More Indian Raids Threatened.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The Military Boards.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1872.

INDIAN RAIDS THREATENED.

Lieutenant Col. Davidson writes to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of Camp Supply, June 3, to the effect that the main camp of Cheyennes and some 200 Kiowas intend to depredate along the road from Camp Supply to Arkansas. He suggests that, in view of the anticipated junction of the Cheyennes and Kiowas for raiding purposes, that a telegraph be run from Fort Hayes to Fort Dodge.

The Indian agent, Tappan, writes from Fort Berthold, Dakato, that there have been unusual movements among the Sioux near that agency, and some seven hundred lodges of Indians were concentrating about eighty miles from the fort, evidently bent on mischief.

MILITARY BOARDS.

The board to decide on a breech-loading system for muskets, consisting of General Terry, Colonel Hagner and Colonel Clitz, Major Reno and Captain Livingston, meets in New York on the third day of September, with authority to adjourn to Springfield to take advantage of the resources of the armory there.

A board consisting of Cols. Whitney and Getty, Lieutenant Colonels Wright and Laidley, Majors Seymour and Crispin, and Lieutenant Dutton, was appointed to meet on the 10th of July to determine on models of heavy ordnance for experiments by the Chief of Ordnance.

INDIAN MASSACRE DENIED.

Adjutant General Townsend telegraphed to General Augur in reference to the truth of the report from Galveston of the 19th of June, that General McKenzie, Lieutenant Smith and eight men had been surprised and killed by Indians, and received the following reply:

San Antonio, July 1.—To Adjutant General Townsend.—Not one word of truth in it. McKenzie was at Fort Griffin and well on the 20th of June, and was to start on the 22d.

GENERAL AUGUR.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling on Tuesday with South-west winds and increased cloudiness over the lakes; the area of highest temperature will probably have fallen over the Southern States; cooler weather South and West of New York; partially cloudy and close weather prevail on the South Atlantic and Gulf coast; the area of rain moves Eastward from Northern Canada, light local rains prevail at a few places from Louisiana to Cape Hatteras.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Wm. Murrill, a member of the Louisiana State Central Committee, of which Packard is Chairman, arrived here to-day from New Orleans, on his way to Long Branch, to see President Grant on business connected with Republican party affairs in that state.

ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General has ordered mail service to be placed on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad between Washington and Baltimore, commencing to-morrow.

BOSTON.

Reception of the Irish Band—The Musical Jubilee—Banquet to Grenadier Guard Band.

BOSTON, July 1.—Intense heat continues today, notwithstanding which there was an unpresidented show of civil and military in procession to receive the Irish band.

THE MUSICAL JUBILEE.

To-day, which was announced as peculiarly devoted to the Irish, drew an audience of only 20,000. A fantasie from Faust by the French band, the astonishing accomplishment of Madame Peschka Leutner in an air of "The Queen of the Night," from the "Magic Flutes," and the performance of the Irish band under Carmody, were popular features. Although the English and German bands were received with great favor. The Irish musicians showed their skill under an accomplished leader in a manner which occurred two years ago, resulting in Benj. Wray shooting Wilson through the heart, killing him instantly. He then ran into the yard, followed by Wilson's wife, who was begging him not to shoot her husband again, but knowing that he was dead. Her screams, it is supposed, caused him to place the pistol to his breast and fire it, causing a fatal wound. The parties are all respectable, and the affair has caused great excitement there.

MILITARY BOARDS.

The board to decide on a breech-loading system for muskets, consisting of General Terry, Colonel Hagner and Colonel Clitz, Major Reno and Captain Livingston, meets in New York on the third day of September, with authority to adjourn to Springfield to take advantage of the resources of the armory there.

A board consisting of Cols. Whitney and Getty, Lieutenant Colonels Wright and Laidley, Majors Seymour and Crispin, and Lieutenant Dutton, was appointed to meet on the 10th of July to determine on models of heavy ordnance for experiments by the Chief of Ordnance.

INDIAN MASSACRE DENIED.

Adjutant General Townsend telegraphed to General Augur in reference to the truth of the report from Galveston of the 19th of June, that General McKenzie, Lieutenant Smith and eight men had been surprised and killed by Indians, and received the following reply:

San Antonio, July 1.—To Adjutant General Townsend.—Not one word of truth in it. McKenzie was at Fort Griffin and well on the 20th of June, and was to start on the 22d.

GENERAL AUGUR.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling on Tuesday with South-west winds and increased cloudiness over the lakes; the area of highest temperature will probably have fallen over the Southern States; cooler weather South and West of New York; partially cloudy and close weather prevail on the South Atlantic and Gulf coast; the area of rain moves Eastward from Northern Canada, light local rains prevail at a few places from Louisiana to Cape Hatteras.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Wm. Murrill, a member of the Louisiana State Central Committee, of which Packard is Chairman, arrived here to-day from New Orleans, on his way to Long Branch, to see President Grant on business connected with Republican party affairs in that state.

ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General has ordered mail service to be placed on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad between Washington and Baltimore, commencing to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS.

Fatal Quarrel—The Romance of a Home with the Red Man.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—David Buckley and his step-father got into an altercation last night in front of their house, and the latter stabbed the former in the left breast and abdomen, producing death in fifteen minutes. Buckley escaped.

THE ROMANCE OF A HOME WITH THE RED MAN.

The Kansas City *Times* of the 29th ult., says: Miss Amanda Barber, who married Squatting Bear, a Brule Sioux Chief, at Washington, in 1867, and went to Dakota Territory with her husband as a missionary, arrived in that city on the steamer Montcrelle from Fort Benton on Friday last, after spending three years with the Sioux, suffering gross indignities, and being obliged to perform most menial services. She attempted to escape, but was captured and beaten nearly to death by her husband, and sold to a Cheyenne chief for three ponies. She was taken North in 1870, and remained with the Cheyennes till this Spring, when she escaped to Fort Benton. Miss Barber left Kansas City on Friday for her home at Milford, Massachusetts.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Daring Robbery—Body Found.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 1.—The depot of the I. B. & W. R. R. Co., at Crawfordsville, was entered last night by burglars, the railroad agent drugged, and the safe opened and robbed of $1,455. The burglars then filled a barrel of coal oil, setting the depot on fire, and made good their escape. The building was badly injured, but not destroyed. There is no clue to the burglars.

BODY FOUND.

The body of Wm. H. Reynolds, boss carpenter of the I. B. & W. R. R. Co., was found this morning near the track of that road, a short distance west of the city. The face, head, and breast were shockingly cut and bruised, he having evidently been struck by the train and pitched into the gully.

CHICAGO.

The Customs Collectorship—Personal.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Notwithstanding that Customs Collector McLean recently tendered his resignation, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect on July 1st, and rumors gained credence that his successor would be Hon. N. B. Judd, that gentleman has received no notification, and there is no substantial prospect of a change. The *Journal* (Administration) says there is a generally expressed desire for McLean's retention, and the principal business men will petition the President to reappoint him.

PERSONAL.

Joaquin Miller called on the editorial fraternity to-day.

PHILADELPHIA.

Explosions and Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—About nine o'clock this evening, while workmen were at work on the premises of Elkins & Middleton, redistillers and rectifiers, at the Vine street wharf, four distinct explosions occurred among barrels in the rear portion of the building. The building then took fire, and before the flames were extinguished a heavy loss was sustained. Elkins & Middleton lose $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000. Simon Arnold owns the building, which was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars; fully insured. The distillery apparatus was valued at $25,000; not insured.

FOREIGN.

The Alabama Claims.

HOW THEY WILL BE SETTLED.

Evacuation of France.

PAYMENT OF WAR INDEMNITY.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A special dispatch from Geneva, says that the mode of proceeding on the direct claims has not yet been ascertained, but it seems probable that the court will consider *seriatim* the character of the Confederate cruisers; accordingly as they determine that character, to adjudge England responsible or not for the depredations of one or all of these ships. The character of the ships thus determined, the arbitrators will next consider the award of damages, and on this point will probably confer freely with the counsel of either side. Should the views of these not too widely differ as to the amount of indemnity, the court may name the gross amount between the two and the estimates. If there should be no hope of reconciling the conflicting estimates, the court will refer the award of damages to the assessors provided for by the treaty, and so conclude their labors.

SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

Now that the arbitration goes on at Geneva, it will likewise continue on the San Juan question at Berlin. Prince Bismarck will appoint distinguished international lawyers to decide the question.

MISS NELLIE GRANT.

Miss Nellie Grant has been staying quietly at Geneva. She leaves to-day for Chamounix, thence going by way of Martigny and Vevay to Berne.

FRANCE.

THE GERMAN EVACUATION.

PARIS, July 1.—The treaty for the evacuation of France by the Germans was signed last Saturday, and requires the ratification of both Governments within one week. One-half a milliard francs of war indemnity is to be paid two months after the ratification of the treaty; then the department of Meurthe and Upper Marne are to be evacuated. The second half of this milliard francs on the 1st of March, 1873, and one milliard francs on the 1st of March, 1874, when the departments of Ardennes and Vosges are to be evacuated. The last milliard francs is to be paid on the 1st of March, when the departments of Meuz, Meurthe and Fortress Belfort are to be evacuated.

A bill is to be introduced in the National Assembly to-day, authorizing a new loan to raise the necessary funds.

PARIS, July 1.—In the National Assembly this forenoon it was read the text of the treaty for the evacuation of France just concluded with Germany. Great disappointment was felt when it was found by the clauses of the treaty that although certain districts are to be gradually evacuated, Germany has the right to maintain the full strength of the army of occupation in France until the war indemnity is entirely liquidated.

The Minister of Finance did not submit at today's session his bill for raising a new loan to meet the obligations of the treaty.

SPAIN.

THE KING GOING ON A TOUR.

MADRID, July 1.—The King will soon visit the northern provinces of the kingdom, passing through those which have been most disturbed by the late carlist agitation.

OPPOSED TO MONARCHICAL GOVERNMENT.

The Republicans have resolved to oppose every form of monarchical Government in Spain, to acknowledge no monarchical usurpy, and to abstain from all elections while a monarchy exists in the country. At the same time the members of the majority in the Cortes and former members of the ministry belonging to the conservative party have determined to withdraw from the political arena.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

LONDON, July 1.—Arrangements have been made by the American Clubs of Liverpool for a fine celebration of the fourth of July in that city. The principal features, of which Leader, John Bright and Mr. Rathbone, have been invited to attend the dinner on the occasion.

BY MAIL.

THE EMPRESS Eugenie is about to undergo a surgical operation which threatens to disfigure her for life.

THE ballot bill has almost got through the House of Lords. It owes its success largely to the enthusiasm of the Tories itself to their passive forbearance.

IT is stated in a letter from Prague that the damage done by the floods in Bohemia is estimated at nearly 30,000,000fl., one of the most fertile districts in the country having been devastated.

LETTERS from Rome say that the jury acquitted all the prisoners charged with the murder of the pontifical gendarmes near the Cavaliegieri Gate. The first grand reception of Catholic ladies was held by the Pope on the 13th instant.

THE Dix-Neuvieme Siecle (French Journal) says that Germany has consented to allow the evacuation of the French territory to proceed gradually in proportion with the payment of the instalments of the indemnity.

In consequence of the cholera having broken out in the south-western provinces of Russia, the Sublime Porte has ordered that all steamers coming from the Black Sea shall undergo quarantine at Constantinople before being allowed to land.

M. DE CHILLY, director of the Odeon in Paris, while attending a banquet given by Victor Hugo to the artists of the Odeon on the occasion of the hundredth representation of "Ruy Blas," was struck with apoplexy, and died on the night of the 11th instant. He was born in 1807, and made his debut in 1831, at the Odeon in second parts in comedy.

THE Franco-Prussian Treaty between Germany and Luxemburg was signed on the 11th of June, and the ratifications will be exchanged on the 12th of July. By the provisions of the treaty Germany undertakes never to do anything at variance with the principles of Luxemburg's neutrality, and never to use the Luxemburg Railway for the transport of troops. In time of war this railway is not to be used for conveying military supplies. The treaty will be communicated to the Powers.

THE London *Times* in speaking of the late International race says: "The simple fact is, that the Americans have not yet learnt, or that they have lost, the true style of rowing. Few arts seem so easily unlearnt, and the Americans need not hesitate to recognize the same deficiency which subjected Cambridge for several years to an unbroken succession of defeats. "Every true sportsman welcomes a new competitor, and we hope the day will come when the Americans will put our universities to a severer test. They have already given us one hint in setting us the example of dispensing with coxswains, and after the success with which the English Four adopted this plan, it will probably supersede, at any rate in such boats, the old custom. The Atalanta Crew did full honor to the United States in the courage and energy with which they contended against all the disadvantages they had to encounter, and they are evidently the men to learn how to turn defeats into the material for future victories."

SPORTING.

The Turf.

N

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING..... H. M. LONG.
T. P. HOUSTON..... N. P. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do for 6 months	5 00
Do for 3 months	2 50
Do for 1 month	1 00

By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier..... 15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
LINN GATTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. WALLACE, Clarion;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Luzerne;
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES C. KEYSER, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
REUBEN V. LAWTON, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY,
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIV DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
R. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, of Charters.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
of Robinson.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
L. W. F. WHITE.
MATTHEW EDWARDS.
THOMAS HOWARD.

fort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@114.

FORNEY'S animosity for Hartranft is based wholly on the fact that the latter, by pushing the Evans investigation so determinedly, developed Forney's unfortunate connection with the State agent; a connection which produced for him according to his own testimony two thousand dollars. No wonder he hates Hartranft.

GOVERNOR PARKER, of New Jersey, the Labor Reform candidate for Vice President, has followed the example of his chief, Judge Davis, and declined the nomination. The Governor has had the subject under consideration for four months and a half, and it must be a gratification to his friends that he has reached a decision. What the L. R.'s will do now, with both their candidates out of the way, is a matter of very small moment, but it is to be determined at a conference in the city of New York on the 30th of July.

THE anti-secret society party, through its national committee, has completed its organization by nominating Mr. J. L. Barlow, of New York, for Vice President, in place of General O. O. Howard, declined. Charles Francis Adams is the chosen one for President; nominated, of course, without his consent. The platform is a compound of theology, temperance, politics, free-trade, and denunciation of all secret societies as "treasonable, dangerous and destructive of our liberties, legislatures and courts." There is nothing like putting it sweepingly.

THE *World* of yesterday concedes the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, and gives its advice to Democrats of its way of thinking about the Philosopher, or rather it shirks all advices and leaves them in the slough of despond. It says it will advise nobody to vote for General Grant, and as between voting for Greeley and staying at home, it also has no advice to give. This is melancholy, considering what a cheap commodity advice is. Any beggar can give it, but the *World* will not waste it on its friends, clearly implying they have gone to the everlasting bow-wows.

THE treaty for the evacuation of the departments of France, held by the Germans as security for the war indemnity, has been concluded between M. Thiers and the German minister at Paris, and only awaits ratification by the two governments. The final evacuation will not take place until March, 1875, when the last installment of a milliard of francs will be paid and the departments of Meuse and Meurth, and the fortress of Belfort, evacuated by the Germans. The amount of indemnity remaining due is three milliards of francs. The Germans now hold six departments, but will leave two of them two months after the ratification of the treaty just negotiated.

SPAIN makes little or no headway in suppressing the insurrection in Cuba. A small portion of the insurgent forces has lately surrendered to the government troops, but it is thought at the first opportunity, after receiving clothing and supplies, they will go back to the rebels. On the other hand the bands around the stronghold of the rebellion, or more properly revolution, Santiago de Cuba are more determined than ever to fight it out to the last extremity. The Cubans have exhibited a courage, patience and devotion to their cause through the past five years that have been seldom witnessed and never surpassed by a people fighting for independence. They have fairly earned and won the heartfelt sympathy of all liberal minds throughout the world, while Spain has fallen into a condition of imbecility in vain efforts to conquer a brave people. It is now rumored on what appears to be good authority, that the Cubans have completed an effective navy, and that a powerful man-of-war is already at sea, which will be heard from ere long. If this is so, Spain may as well send out its flag of truce.

THE following is the list prepared by the New York *Times*, after carefully noting the tone of public sentiment as reflected through the press, and the latest State elections. We think Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey and probably Missouri can be counted on for Grant and Wilson; otherwise we believe the list correct. There is some doubt about New York, but the latest indications from there point to a decided reaction in favor of our ticket; but leaving it out and placing it for Greeley and Brown still leaves a large majority for Grant and Wilson, who will be undoubtedly elected triumphantly, over the whole field of candidates.

PROBABLE FOR GRANT AND WILSON.

Alabama	10	Nevada	3
Arkansas	6	New Hampshire	5
California	6	New York	35
Illinois	21	North Carolina	10
Iowa	11	Ohio	22
Kansas	5	Oregon	3
Maine	7	Pennsylvania	29
Massachusetts	13	Rhode Island	4
Michigan	11	South Carolina	6
Minnesota	5	Vermont	5
Mississippi	8	Wisconsin	10
Nebraska	3		
Total			239

PROBABLE FOR GREELEY AND BROWN.

Delaware	3	Kentucky	12
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	11	Texas	8
Maryland	8	Virginia	11
Total			69

DOUBTFUL.

Connecticut	6	Missouri	15
Indiana	15	New Jersey	9
Louisiana	8	West Virginia	5
Total			58

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is doing all that lies in its power to bring the Kentucky Bourbons up to the point of shouting and voting for Greeley, but evidently finds it up-hill work. In reply to some of its "confederit post masters," who insist on asking ugly questions about "offis" and such "trivial matters," it lets the cat out of the bag in the following way: "After the snake (that is, the Republican party) is killed," it says "we shall have it in our power to do as we please" with Greeley. But read the whole extract, which plainly says "Anything to beat Grant."

We are willing to admit to the *World* that it is a strange thing to have Horace Greeley for a Democratic candidate. His record, we are free to confess, has not been such as to commend him to Democrats. But then, as the Democracy are wholly unable to elect without assistance, as his present platform and principles are essentially Democratic, and as with him, and with him only, can Grant be beaten, Democrats cannot and ought not to hesitate. We once heard of a man traveling on horseback who saw in the middle of the road a rattlesnake coiled ready to strike the first passer. The road was muddy, and nothing but a piece of wood, slimy and unpleasant to the touch presented, with which to kill the venomous reptile. The traveler, after a moment's hesitation, took the stick and killed the snake.

Just so with the serpent of Radicalism. Greeley may be, and doubtless is, objectionable to the Democracy, but no other means of defeating the Radical party offers, and Democrats have no other choice than to accept him. After the snake has been killed, we shall have it in our power to do as we please."

It is plain from this and much like it, that Greeley has already promised to give Democracy a fair share of the spoils, or is expected to do so, in the event of his election.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

The committee appointed by the Narrow Gauge Railroad Convention at St. Louis to report upon the peculiar merits of the narrow gauge system, has published a valuable report, embodying a great mass of information, all going to show that the narrow gauge railway is by far the best means for a general and quick development of resources. The committee was composed of experienced and practical railroad men, car and locomotive builders, and we judge its conclusions may be accepted as a fair statement of facts. The subject is one of growing interest, not only in the west and south, but even to a greater extent in the eastern States, and especially Pennsylvania, where the development of important local interests and resources have been sacrificed by the diversion of capital to the great through lines. We summarize as briefly as possible from the report of the committee, some of the more important conclusions reached by the members, who declare they have been careful to understate rather than overstate the capacity and numerous advantages of the new system.

1. *Cost.* In rough mountainous countries, where the transportation of heavy freights, such as minerals, is the main trafic, and where it is not necessary to run fast or time trains, the cost of construction of a three feet guage road will not be over *one-fifth* of such roads as the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio; in broken or rolling country the cost will be *one-half*, and in a prairie or slightly undulating country it will not exceed *three-fifths* the cost of the broad gauge. Therefore, it is claimed that narrow gauge roads can be constructed that will do all the business of any section of country, with a much less bonded debt than the broad gauge, and it follows the bonds and stock will be a better security, and meet with a readier sale. The obtaining of a sufficient amount of money to construct a road on a cash basis, is the only real difficulty to be overcome in railroad development, and it is a self-evident fact that it is very much easier to obtain $10,000 per mile than $30,000, when the cheap road will meet all the demands of business. The excessive cost of many of our roads is entirely disproportionate to their light business, and compels high rates in order to pay operating expenses and interest account. This has the effect of retarding rather than stimulating, developement. It necessarily taxes the industries of the country, as a narrow gauge road, constructed at one-half or one-third the cost, would furnish the needful facilities.

2. *Operating Expenses.* A variety of tabular statements are presented on this point, both as to freight and passenger transportation. This will serve to illustrate: A narrow gauge coach, weight 12,000 pounds, carries when full, thirty-six passengers with a dead weight of 333 pounds per passenger, while the broad gauge coach with a capacity of fifty-six passengers, weighs 38,000 pounds, or 678 pounds dead weight to a passenger—a difference of 345 pounds per head in favor of the narrow gauge. The same relative results exist in the transportation of freight. A broad gauge box car weighs 18,500 pounds, with a capacity of 20,000 pounds, while a narrow gauge car weighs but 8000 pounds, with a capacity of 16,000 pounds freight. In way freights and in transporting less quantities than a full car load, the narrow gauge cars have an immense advantage. The report shows that the average of freight carried per car by Massachusetts roads, is less than one-fifth the capacity of the narrow gauge box car. The average of other States is below Massachusetts. In the carriage of live stock, nine of the largest cattle can be carried in a car weighing less than 8,000 pounds, while the broad gauge carries only fourteen in a car weighing from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds. The gross weight of a loaded broad gauge cattle car is 37,600 pounds, and of a narrow gauge 20,600 pounds, showing a difference in dead weight per head of cattle in favor of the narrow gauge car of of 297 pounds, or in a train of twenty cars of thirty-five tons. The subject of wear and tear is also considered, and a great saving shown to be the result of the use of light machinery and rolling stock. The conclusion is reached that the narrow gauge may be operated for about twenty-five per cent. less than the broad gauge, and where the proportion of expenses to gross receipts is 70 per cent., the rates of narrow gauge expenses to receipts would be 52½ per cent., and with strict economy as low as 45.

3. *Passenger Transportation.* On this point interesting facts are given, based on the operations of the Denver and Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railway, now running a distance of 140 miles. The cars furnish every requisite called for by the first-class passenger coach, and passengers can be carried at lower rates of fare. We make an extract from the report, descriptive of the cars in use on the Denver road:

The sills are only 24 inches above the rail, making the centre of gravity very low; hence the cars ride exceedingly steady and with less lateral or oscillating motion than is usually observable upon the broad gauge. The seats are arranged double on one side and single on the other; one-half the length of the car having the double seats on the right, and the other half having them on the left; so as to distribute the weight equally.

The single seats are 19 inches wide or long; the double 36 inches; the aisle, 17 inches. If found advisable there can be no serious objection to increasing the width of the car to eight feet, making the single seat 22 inches, the double seat 39 inches and the aisle 23 inches.

While they will not furnish four seats to a passenger who pays for only one, they will furnish more passengers with the preference of seats than the broad gauge double seats do, while the seats are in every respect as comfortable. The cars being smaller, railway officials can equalize the seats to the number of passengers much better than with the broad gauge, thereby saving largely in dead weight, wear and tear and the consequent cost of maintenance.

Sleeping coaches with a single berth on each side, can be constructed so as to be as comfortable as those now in use, and at the same time have the ratio of dead weight very much in favor of the narrow gauge.

4. *What is to be gained?* On the proposition as to how the saving in construction and operation of narrow gauge roads will affect the rates of freight and passage and the general business interests of the country, the committee takes rather an enthusiastic view. But as this is really the vital point of the subject, we quote entire this section of the report:

We have at this time about 60,000 miles of broad-gauge railway in operation in the United States.

These railways have cost from $20,000 to $60,000 per mile. Estimating their average cost at $40,000 per mile, they represent $2,400,000,000.

Had we originally adopted the narrow gauge at half the cost of the broad, the expenditure would have been $1,200,000,000, leaving an equal amount for investment in manufactures or other enterprises.

Or with the $2,400,000,000 invested in narrow gauge, it would have given us 240,000 miles in active operation to-day. It needs no argument to demonstrate that if we had double the number of miles in operation that we now have that our resources would be developed much more rapidly than is now being done.

Neither does it need any argument to prove that, had our railways cost us only ten to twenty thousand dollars per mile, it would have cost less to operate them, and that our general interests would have been advanced in a corresponding degree.

The cheaper the first cost of the road, machinery and rolling stock—provided they be ample for the business offering—the lower the rates, and the consequent rapid development of all interests.

The great want of the age is cheaper transportation; and this we cannot have without cheaper railways.

The average cost of transporting freight by the broad-gauge may be estimated at one and a half cents per ton per mile, and on the narrow-gauge one cent. One ton transported two hundred miles, at one and one-half cents per ton per mile will cost three dollars, and at one cent two dollars, a saving of one dollar, or thirty-three and a half per cent., in favor of the narrow-gauge.

Estimating the cotton crop of the Southern States at four million bales per annum, and the average cost of transporation at three dollars per bale, we pay twelve million dollars freight per annum on this one product alone.

Admitting that the cost of transportation by the narrow-guage would be one-third less than by the broad-guage, it would effect a saving to the producers of $4,000,000 per annum; or for a period of twenty-five years $100,000,000, a sum sufficent to build 10,000 miles of narrow-gauge railway at $10,000 per mile, or 5,000 miles at $20,000 per mile.

The East India Company, looking to the extension of the cotton culture in their territory, have projected 10,000 miles of narrow-guage railway, and that too in a country far more densely populated than ours, and offering a larger general business. In addition to this, they are changing some of their broad-guage lines to narrow-guage, in order to reduce the cost of transportation on cotton so as to be able to compete with us in the production of that great staple.

The East India cotton planter commands an almost unlimited supply of the cheapest, most patient and easily controlled labor in the world. This, with their system of cheap narrow-gauge railways, with its low rates of freight, makes them dangerous competitors, and it is a serious question, one well worthy our earnest consideration, whether with our dear labor and high broad-guage rates we can continue to maintain our supremacy in this branch of industry without cheaper transportation than we now have.

The great West and Northwest, with their vast agricultural productions, demand cheaper transportation than the costly broad-gauge railways can possibly furnish them. They demand transportation so cheap that points now so far distant as to be unable to ship their corn, and hence use it for fuel, will be able to enter the markets of the world with the products of their labor.

The demand is a just one, and should be complied with. It is a want that the great masses of the people are deeply interested in—that of cheap food. Your committee might with propriety discuss this question at great length; but as it is self-evident that railways costing from $10,000 to $20,000 per mile can work comparatively cheaper than those costing from $20,000 to $60,000 per mile, there can be no question of their effecting a large saving in both the "rates of freight and passage."

The Committee cite the experience of the Denver and Rio Grande road, and of narrow gauge roads in Canada, England, the East Indies, and reports made to the British Government by commissions of railway engineers and experts, to substantiate the claims it puts forth on behalf of narrow gauge roads. One of the strong points made is that a cheap system of railways, with its low rates, would rapidly develop the resources of those portions of the country where is is not likely the broad gauge will be built for many years. Particular reference is made to the Southern states whose vast and inexhaustible supplies of the richest and purest coal and iron remain locked up in their hills and mountains, because of the great cost of the broad gauge road. The Committee conclude their report that the narrow gauge road is by far the best means for the general and quick development of the resources of our country for the following reasons:

1. Costing only about one-half as much as the broad gauge, it is within the means of all sections to build them; hence will enable them to avail themselves of railway facilities, where otherwise they will be compelled to dispense with them.

2. From their small cost, light operating expenses, and small interest account they will prove to be paying investments.

3. They will supply the great want of the age, cheap transportation.

4. Cheapening transportation, they will develop dormant interests more rapidly than our present costly structures with their high rates can possibly do.

5. Their general adoption in sections without railway facilities will enhance the value of properties largely in excess of their cost.

6. Penetrating those sections and rapidly developing their resources by low rates, they will bring a large new business to the broad-gauge roads, enabling them to reduce their rates and thereby stimulate old and develop new interests.

7. A failure to adopt the narrow gauge in the sections referred to will necessarily defer the construction of railways until such time as their means will admit of the more costly broad-gauge with its consequent high rates.

The St. Louis Convention, to secure uniformity, adopted a resolution recommending that the three feet gauge be adopted as the standard narrow-gauge by all roads in this country where there are no particular reasons for adopting a less gauge.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

A DISSOLVING view—Greeley and the Democracy blending in the political magic lantern, at Baltimore. Old line Democrats don't appreciate the show.

A LITTLE newsboy in New York wins his way into West Point by excelling all competitors in the examination. Is it not true that

"Honor and Fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part there all the honor lies."

CALIFORNIA comes to the rescue of the biblous. Notwithstanding the frosts and other hindrances, the vintage for 1872 in that State it is thought will largely exceed that of last year. It is estimated that 8,000,000 gallons of wine will be made, and a large quantity of the grapes also, used in the manufacture of brandy.

THE Boston *Post*, unflinchingly Democratic, for once forgets partisan asperities in speaking of President Grant's visit to the Jubilee, and says: "The enthusiasm which found expression when the distinguished guest entered the Coliseum was a deserved tribute on the part of the citizens of the United States to their Chief Magistrate, and no less gratifying was the prompt and cordial recognition of his claims to universal respect by the members of the foreign bands.

How mysterious are the ways of Providence! A little more than twenty years ago, when Thomas A. Scott was an humble subordinate in the employ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Jefferson Davis was a Senator in Congress from Mississippi, and Franklin Pierce a candidate for President. Scott voted for Pierce, and the latter, elected in November of 1852, made Jefferson Davis his Secretary of War, March 4, 1853. One of the first steps of the latter was to order a survey of the Territories to find out the best route for a railroad to the Pacific. Four reports were made by the ablest of our engineers, which he sent to Congress, ably supported in one of his best papers. The war made by himself and a few reckless men postponed all work on the route over the thirty-second parallel, which was the favorite route of Davis, but did not stop the speedy construction of that now known as the Union Pacific by Northern enterprise, even when Davis was forcing the people of the South to fight against their country. And now, just at the moment these same people are prostrated by the results of their rebellion, and when they are looking forward for one brave, strong and sympathetic heart to help them out of the gloom, Colonel Scott steps forward in the fifty-first year of his age, and accepts the trust, which, but for that rebellion, would have been long ago discharged by other hands.

The French Republic.

[From the New York Post.

On the 19th of June the French National Assembly was made the theatre of a singular spectacle. The subject of debate was the Army bill. The main feature of this bill were the nature of the service required and the length of that service. On the first point there was a virtual agreement. In view of the disastrous effects in the late war with Germany of the system of substitutes, many of whom were mere paper soldiers, it was very generally admitted that the new bill must make the service compulsory. As to the length of that service, however, there were radical differences of opinion.

As it happened, President Thiers and General Trochu found themselves directly opposed to one another on this point. The former advocated a plan by which the yearly contingent should be divided into two classes, the first class to serve five years, and after that to be placed among the reserves for three years, while the second class should be in active service but six months. General Trochu opposed this plan, saying that while it was possible to make even a good soldier in three years its was not possible to make a possible one in six months. He accordingly suggested an absolute reduction in the longer term of service, and a further reduction in the case of good behavior and an aptness to learn a soldier's business, and a corresponding increase in the shorter term. In other words, he wished to modify the French army system in use under the Empire by improvements taken from the German system.

The ideas of General Trochu were received favorably, and it seemed likely that at last the French people would consent to adopt Cicero's maxim, and learn from their enemy. Not so, however, President Thiers. His notions of an army are founded on those of the first Napoleon; he believes in a military caste, and above all things he does not believe that the Germans conquered France by means of the superiority of their army system, the thorough and inexorable discipline to which every German is subjected, and the general prevalence of education of every kind, but by means of the exceptional ability of their leaders and the proportional stupidity of Louis Napoleon and his generals. In accordance with these opinions, he argued in favor of the Napoleonic system, and claimed that if it were once honestly enforced France would again be possessed of an army capable of defending her borders, and when the fit time should come, able to make good her losses at the hands of the Germans.

In spite of M. Thier's well-known and frequently-expressed opinions, however, the assembly still favored the plan of General Trochu. Then it was that the venerable President mounted the tribune and made a long speech, in which he uttered these memorable words:

"At this moment, let me tell you, to adopt the amendments proposed to you would be an act of madness. [Uproar.] As for me, again permit me to tell you—I cannot wound the Assembly, it is convinced of that, but I ought to express to it my whole thought—as for myself, if you do not vote the five years, I will quit—[Oh, oh!' and various other cries]—I will quit this building. [Fresh exclamations.] * * * Everybody here is free, and shall I not be so? I have a crushing responsibility, and shall I not preserve my freedom? I defend the interests of our army; if they are misunderstood, I shall quit this building deeply afflicted, but I cannot accept the responsibility which would be placed upon me by the adoption of this law in the form to which it would be modified by the amendments that you present. You will take this declaration as you may understand it. [Long and lively agitation.] I maintain my words, and I have dared to utter them because I believe them clear and legitimate."

Disorganized and awed by this threat of President Thiers to resign, the Assembly rejected the amendments, and the bill is now ready for the third reading.

There are several very suggestive inferences to be drawn from this brief history. It was known that two hundred and twenty deputies favored the plan of General Trochu, and yet on the final vote only fifty-eight adhered to their real convictions. In a word, the deputies were dragooned into voting for a measure which they at heart distrusted; and when it is remembered that this great change was effected by the President of the Republic—the man who is selected to execute the laws and not to make them—the wonder grows. What is this, in short, but a personal government, an autocracy, an empire, an absolute government thinly disguised by republican forms? It is a striking illustration of the French notion of a republic.

So long as this kind of government, which has been wittily said to be like everything else in France, and therefore provisional, is kept together, however, it may serve its purpose fairly. But how long a coherence of the parts can be maintained is coming to be a serious question. Since this scene in the Assembly some efforts have been made to provide against a repitition of it. One party proposed that a new President should be selected, to be elected in case of death and another that a Vice-President should be elected, with power to take the Presidential chair in case of a vacancy. The condition of affairs justifies the apprehension of future trouble. The finances of the Republic are in a bad way. It has been found that the cost of a republican government, under the French system, is as great as that of an empire. And this is daily growing worse. The budget for 1872 shows a deficit of 102,000,000 francs. This is due, in part, to the immense payments made to Germany. But aside from this, the cost of "running the government" is increasing. Now, the government has no plan to offset this emergency. It has simply laid the budget before the Assembly for their action, and it is not too much to expect that the ensuing discussion will be exciting and perhaps disastrous. Meantime the floating debt is continuing to increase, the figures on the first of last November being six hundred and twenty-five millions of francs, and on the first of May, 1872, seven hundred and thirty-eight millions.

But the moral feature is the worst one in the French affairs of to-day. The French are as airy, as vain, as insincere, as firmly caught with the names of things, and far less inclined to believe in anything that is solid and right and true, as they were a generation ago. Their chief idea seems to be to pay off the war debt as fast as possible, not because it is a just penalty for the hollowness of their own political and social institutions, but because it will put them in a condition to wage a successful war at some future time upon Germany; to get together an army which shall be a convenient tool for the execution of this purpose, and to perpetuate a national existence which shall be brilliant, dashing and splendid on the surface, irrespective of the ignorance, want and degradation which lies beneath.

It takes no prophet to foretell the result. France needs to be built up from the bottom in a different fashion. Her people must be taught to believe in something—they must be made to understand the wisdom of hastening slowly—they must be made to perceive that nations are not allowed to exist for the sole object of being revenged on their neighbors—and above all things they must be made to apprehend that no nation has a very certain tenure of existence whose government skips airily over facts and goes mad over paper theories.

But they do these things differently in France, and what the end will be no man can tell.

DAVY CROCKETT'S marriage bond has been deposited in the State Library of Tennessee.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1863.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. BOOKS of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, solicitor.

[For the Pittsburgh GAZETTE.]

SUNSHINE.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Sunshine succeeding rain! Soft airs
From secret pores of meadow tracts!
How Nature's emerald breast declares
Her dividend of rain-dewed sweets!
She has no debit side for love,
No neighbors envy to escort,
No sailiffs to attain and prove
Your own is of the baser sort.

I have a love for thee, O Light,
Yea, whencesever I may roam
I'll hold thee precious to my sight,
A voucher for my life to come.
Myself a stranger—Not with thee!
Ambrosial locks may wave in vain—
Thy fragrance on the flowery lea,
Thy smile no pander's art can gain.

Show me the white foam on the beach,
The jaws of Neptune opened wide;
I hear that mighty preacher preach
The lessons never once denied.
I know what counselors are found
In summer storms and wintry blasts,
What tutors in the grave-yard ground,
What monody while vesper lasts.

Whoever scales the rampart pride,
Transfixing there unholy thought,
Will find no splinters pierce his side,
No helmet rent and come to naught.
Only do thou preserve thy faith,
Thy talisman shall be sweet dreams,
And reverie a life-side wall
That will return by woodland streams.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture, is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of Preventive and Restorative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success, in private practice, as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their hopes and expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or Imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbances, so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, which tends to enervating and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by unimpeached testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and embracing among the names of thousands of well-known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their endorsement.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.

EXCELSIOR SARATOGA WATER ON DRAFT.
DEER PARK WATER ON DRAFT.
KISSINGEN WATER ON DRAFT.
VICHY WATER ON DRAFT.
BLUE LICK WATER ON DRAFT.
Also, ST. LOUIS (Michigan) MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
HATHORN SPRING WATER.
In Bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water, drawn from the Fred. King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

May and June Styles
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETAIL.

Joseph Horne & Co.

LARGE ADDITIONS OF
Choice and Seasonable Goods
RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

Ladies' Balbriggan and Lisle Hosiery.
Ladies' Cotton Hosiery,
Misses' Cotton Hosiery
Children and Infants' Cotton Hosiery.
White and Fancy in ½, ¾, Reg. and extra lengths.
Ladies, Misses and Children's Thin Gauze Underwear.
Bargains in Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Undergarments.
The New Pompadour Patent Skeleton Panier.
Hoop Skirts—latest styles.
Ladies' White Swiss Jackets.
Embroidered Cashmere Sacques at reduced Prices.
A Novelty—the Crape de Chene Head and Shoulder Scarf, Bias Silk and Crape de Chene Neck Scarfs in a very great variety of shades.
Bargains in Hamburg Embroideries still continue. A fresh lot just received.
Fancy Feather and Tip in all the new tints.
Real and Patent Val. Lace Sleeves, Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs.

HORNE & CO.'S
PENN STREET STORES,
NOS. 197 AND 199.
je27

BARGAINS
IN
THIN GOODS
AT
BOGGS & BUHL'S.

Received on Last Evening's Express,
2,000 YARDS
Real Silk Stripe Grenadines,
AT 20 CENTS,
Same as are Selling Everywhere at 25c.

Fine Black Hernanis.

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS
FOR SUITS,
From 18 3-4 to 50 cents Per Yard.

New Japanese Silks.

NEW FRENCH STRIPE SILKS.

Ladies' Suits,
RECEIVED DAILY.
HOSIERY, BUSTLES, HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, LADIES' SCARFS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Ladies' Suits. Ladies' Suits. Ladies' Suits. Ladies' Suits.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Parasols,
Ruffled Parasols,
Fringed Parasols,
Pongee Parasols,
WITH PLAIN AND TOURIST STICKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Silk Parasols
AND
LACE PARASOLCOVERS.
A good line, all sizes, of
SUN UMBRELLAS.
Every article at Very Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.
360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS
For this Week
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

AT 6¼ CENTS.
Fast Col'd Prints,
Best quality, in short lengths.

AT 8½ CENTS.
FAST COL'D PRINTS,
A large assortment, beautiful styles, best quality.

AT 5, 10, and 12½ CENTS.
BLACK HERNANIS.

AT 12½ CENTS.
Japanese Cloths.

AT 55 CENTS.
BLACK ALPACAS,
Very fine, double-faced—a decided bargain.

AT 22 and 25 CENTS.
DOLLY VARDEN CHINTZES.
EXTRA BARGAINS AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods.

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Grumby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, July 1, 1872. }

The first month of summer passed away with local finances in an unusually healthy condition, with the community enjoying an era of prosperity unknown in the previous history of the city. Nor is this the case alone with this city; but from all quarters of the country the same cheerful tidings of prosperity come. And what is to be the result? What has the future in store for the people of this Union? What is the crop going to be from the seeds that are now being sown? All indications give promise of continued success, of increased prosperity, of untold wealth, of an unlimited addition to the population. The United States, if the citizens are true to the great principles which now bind their people together, must, as a nation, in point of wealth, grandeur and glory eclipse any nation that has yet marked its footprint on the path of time.

The New York bank statement for this week, which is now to hand, is a most favorable one. Loans, decrease.....$3,804,000
Specie, increase.....2,285,300
Legal tenders, increase.....1,922,000
Deposits, increase.....3,456,900
Circulation, decrease.....112,000

Showing a remarkable fine semi-annual exhibit and carrying out the deduction made by this paper time and again that an extension in discounts always brings a corresponding increase in deposits. When the statement for last week was published, showing an increase in loans and a decrease in deposits, the GAZETTE was assailed by some of the knowing ones for being at fault in this matter for once at least. It begged time, and time has shown that its hypothesis is right, that lending institutions never lose anything by exercising judicious liberality and gentlemanly conduct on the part of their officials, particularly the counter men.

Whilst on this subject, would it not be well enough to look at the cause that is producing the prosperity which the American people are basking in? The first reason is attributed to the tariff; seeing that there was a tariff of 10@11c per lb to-day on shipments to New York, while yet the shippers were not anxious to take hold to any great extent. The reason is that they are afraid of a drop in prices, and some think that the stocks there are much larger than reported, as it is almost impossible to keep track of all the storage business of that city. Of course the reason of undue inflation had much to do in inducing the present depression, as it resulted in placing large stocks in the hands of parties who are unable to carry it. Add to this that there is a large surplus of cotton and wheat many other ports than Chicago, and that the new crop is turning out much better than was expected all over the country, and we have cause enough for depression, both here and in Liverpool. The foreign markets appear to be weakening as well as our own. The Agricultural Department estimates that the crop of the United States this year will reach 220,000,000 bushels, which is 95 per cent of the crop of last year; and many persons conversant with the facts in the case think this is probably an under estimate. Oats continue dull but unchanged; may be quoted at 41 cts.—last sales reported at 42 to 43. Shelled corn is dull though not quotably lower; 58 to 59 on track, and 60@61 free in elevator. Rye dull; no sales reported; may be quoted nominally at 70 to 75 cts. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—

Coffee—The duty of 3 cents per lb taken off coffee to-day stimulated business, and we have to report a decidedly firm market, with a pros pect of an advance on the finer grades of Rio before the close of the week. We reduce our quotations, but the general opinion is that fancy and choice coffee cannot be sold at less than 24½ and 26 cents per lb., or ½ cent more than we name. The stock in importers' hands is reduced to about 100,000 bags—75,000 bags less than at same time last year—which is considered quite small for the season, and not enough to supply the call of the country for one month. It is also well known that there is none of any account coming forward; and as a result the new crop coming to market in October will find the United States bare of goods and command high prices. Our country friends had better note these facts and supply themselves in time. Sugar—firm, and it is generally believed that prices will advance after the "Fourth." The eastern market looks upspish. Syrups firmer. Rice easy.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13¾; granulated, 13; powdered, 13¾; A, 12¾; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11¼; Circle C, 11¼; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¼; Knights C yellow, 10¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24; prime, 23½, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

STRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¾@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY.—The market is reported quiet, though prices are unchanged, ranging from $25 to $30 per ton, as to quality—but few sales reported above $28.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

OIL.—Lard Oil is quoted at 73@75 for No. 1, and 60@62 for No. 2.

POTATOES.—The market continues very dull and good prices are so irregular that it is difficult to give quotations; dealers are so anxious to keep stocks down that they are accepting almost anything buyers are willing to give.

PROVISIONS.—Hams sugar cured, 6¼, sugar-cured, 8½; short ribbed sides, 8¼; clear sides, 8¾; breakfast bacon, 10¾@11; sugar cured hams, 13½; dried beef, 18½; lard in tres, 9¾; in kegs, 10, 10½; in bbls, 11¼. Mess pork $14,50. Ham sausage, 10.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

RAGS.—Sales at 3½@4cts per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1,85 per barrel by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—Flax seed is in steady demand at $2 and the offering—continue very light.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7½ to 8 cts.

WOOLS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 70 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines in a jobbing way, 91@92.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, July 1, 1872. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Rothchilds & Co., Chicago.....3 cars
Lowenstein, & L. " .....3 "
L. Keifer, " .....4 "
M. Varner, " .....2 "
W. W. Sunshine " .....2 "
J. Shamberg, " .....2 "
P. Smith " .....1 "
S. Krause, " .....2 "
H. Shamberg, " .....2 "
Smith Watson & Co., Warsaw.....2 "
C. Leig, Indianapolis.....1 "
F. A. Campbell, " .....1 "
S. Marks & Bro., Crestline.....5 "
Greenwald & K, " .....1 "
Johnson & J., " .....1 "
" U. Sandusky.....2 "
P. M. Snyder, Orville.....2 "
W. C. Holm, Newark.....3 "
N. C. Holler, " .....1 "
A. Gachette, Canton.....1 "
Jacob Needy, Mansfield.....3 "
Total.....44 "

The number on sale to-day footed up about 800, of which twenty-one cars, or nearly one-fourth of the entire supply, are Chicago cattle; the average quality was again common, consisting mainly of green slippery stock, and the market was generally regarded as one of the hardest, for the season. Prices as compared with last week, ruled at least 25 cts per cwt lower on the best grades, and 37 to 50 cts on slippery stock, of which the supply was considerably in excess of the demand. Trade opened up slow and dragged all the way through, even at the reduction above noted, and there were quite a number left over unsold, including three cars extra Ohio steers, the owner of which refused to sell at the prices offered, and a good many straggling lots of "odd ends," which did not seem to be wanted at any price.

There was a fair attendance of buyers, but the butchers generally did not buy as freely as usual, owing to no the doubt to the hot weather, which always curtails very materially the consumption of fresh meat. We would advise our friends in the country to keep their scalawag cattle at home, as they are not wanted here; sales of this kind of stock have been made within the past week at and even below which they cost in the country, and this is likely to continue for some time to come, as there is little or no chance for any improvement at this season of the year; furthermore, the indications, at this writing, point strongly to a still further depreciation in the best grades of cattle, also; this is the feeling among the best informed operators, and there is little doubt but what their expectations will be realized.

Prime to extra butcher cattle sold to-day at 6¾ to 7 cts, against 7¼@7½ last Monday, showing a decline of ¼ of a cent, and trade slow and very unsatisfactory, even at the reduction above noted. It is true, the Chicago cattle were bought cheaper than for some weeks, if not this season, but it was more than counteracted by the heavy shrinkage and decline here. Medium good may be quoted at 6 to 6½; common to fair 5@5¾; scalawag 4@4½. Bulls and old cows sold at from 2½ to 3¾.

Greenwood & Kohn, 78 head from Ohio and Indiana, 5¾ to 7 cts—sold ten to Peter Fairley at 7 cts.

Keefer & Boyle report 58 good to prime butcher from Chicago at 8 to 7¼.

Eli Katz sold 30 head of butcher stock at 5¾ to 7¼.

M. Verner sold 40 good to prime butcher at 5 to 7¾—lost about $2 per head.

Rothchilds & Hartman 2¼ cars Green county at 5¾ to 7 cts.

Jacob Lofman 30, same as above at 5¾ to 7 cts; 5 lift over.

M. Krause sold 47, same as above; reports having sold cattle to-day at 6¼ against 7¼ for same kind last week.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold one car of butcher stock at 5¾ to seven cts; 2 cars of green Ohio stock at 4 to 6.—one car good cattle left over.

F. Heetor sold one car of common mixed stock at 4¾ up to 6¼ per lb.

Jacob Needy reports 3 loads of good to prime Ohio steers at 5 to 7 cts.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 24 green Ohio stock at 5¾ to 6.50.

Orr & Williams, 17 head of commonish Ohio stock at 5¾ to 6 cts.—6 left over.

S. Trauman sold 33 good Ohio steers at 6 to 7 cents.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 2 cars of mixed stock, at 4 to 6 cts.—one half car left over.

S. Marks & Bro 85 head of good to prime Ohio steer at 6 to 7 cts.

Holmes & Heinter sold 20 cows and heifers at 4¾ to 6 cts.

M. C Malsholm, one load of extra, 1,700, and 2 loads of prime Ohio steers sent over to East Liberty, being unwilling to sell at the prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale to-day footed about 1,400, which was considerably below the average supply for some weeks past, and the market, especially for the best grades of both sheep and lambs, was quicker, although there was no improvement in prices. The offerings were mostly common in point of quality, hence, good Stock in good condition, sold more readily, and in some instances, better prices were realized, one dealer informed us that he realize; $4,50 to $5 for lambs which did not bring over $4,50 to $5 last Monday. The best sheep brought 5½ to 5¾ cents per pound, and from that down. Lambs sold all the way from $2 to $4,50 per head, according to quality and size.

Adam Eckert sold 72 lambs at $2 to $4; wholesaled 109 Washington county sheep at $2,50 to $4.

Jas. Shaw of Mercer county sold 39 sheep at an average of $5,50; and 62 lambs at $2 to $3,50.

John F. Neely sold 65 good extra sheep at $4 per head to 5¾ cents; 68 lambs at $2,50 to $4.

Neely & Fullerton sold 158 head Armstrong county stock, at $2,50 to $3,20.

Chas. Aull sold 200 lambs at $1,37½ to $2,75 per head.

Henry Boyer sold 35 lambs at $2,25 to $3, and 20 sheep at $5,25 to $3.

Henry Nagle sold 35 sheep and lambs at an average of $3,50 per head.

M Humes sold 95 head Sheep and Lambs at $3 to $5 per head for former and $2 to $3,50 for latter.

Keefer & Campbell of Lawrence county, sold 155 merinos at $5 to $5,75 per head.

O. Shoaf sold 62 lambs at $2 to $3,50; also 52 lambs for Rauce & Stauffer at $2 to $3,50.

Wm. Myers had 109 sheep, but up until 10.30 A. M. he had not sold any—expected to drive over to East Liberty.

F. Hector sold 60 Ohio sheep at 4 to 5½ cents.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, July 1, 1872. }

The market continues quiet, with but little change to note in prices. Crude weaker, with sales at Parker at $3.15, though some dealers quoted at $3,80. Refined steady, but without quotable change; spot 22¾c, July 22¾c, August 23¾c. Prices have been very uniform of late, varying but little either way, which is owing to an agreement between the leading "refineries," which was popular a few years, is to use a common phrase, pretty effectually "played out," so far, at least, as our market is concerned.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 363 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 561 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bro., 400 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 208 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 210 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 300 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 103 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2708

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Riverside O W, acct —.....628
American O W, acct. S. B. Duncan.....1,000
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy.....305
Brilliant O W, acct. Jos. Bushnell.....782
Standard O W, acct. Fisher Bro.....462
" 305
Fearless O W, acct. B. S Duncan.....462
Standard O W, acct. J. P. Miller.....160
Standard O W, acct. Thos. King.....154
H. A. Stewart O W, acct.—.....305
Total.....3503

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 1.—Consols: money 92¾; 5-20s '62, 93; 5-20s '65, 92; 5-20s '67, 92; 10-40s, 80¾.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—5-20s '62, 96¼.

PARIS, July 1.—Rentes 54f.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11⅝@11¾d; middling Orleans 11¾d; sale 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 28s. Corn 26s 9d. Cheese unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Cotton lower; sales 2,000; middling upland 25¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5.30@6,00; common to good extra $6,15@6,65; good to choice $6,70@7,60; white wheat western extra $7,60@8,25; extra Ohio $6,50@9,00; St. Louis $7,75@11,75. Whisky dull; buyers at 90c; sellers at 91c. Wheat dull and heavy; western spring afloat $1,54½; No. 2 afloat $1,56; Duluth spring afloat $1,57½. No. 2 store $1,57. Barley and malt dull and nominal. Corn a shade lower; western mixed 62@63c; sail 63@65c; yellow 64½@65c. Oats heavy; western 43@44c; Ohio 45@46c. Eggs firm at 17@20c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 16¾@17c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses dull and nominal. Turpentine dull and heavy. Pork dull and heavy at $13@13, 62½. Lard heavy at 10@12¼c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Beeves to-day, 5,100, namely, 171 cars at Communipaw, 133 at One Hundredth street, and 17 at Weehawken; total for the week 7,600, against 9,500 for previous week; total last month 30,000, against 35,000 in May, and 29,800 in June last year. Fat cattle are not plenty, and sell a shade stronger, or 13@13½c; fair unchanged at 11¾@12c; common drag at a trifling decline, at 8¾@10c; average 11¾c. Texans not all sold; 6 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 8¾@9c; 6 cars fat Texans, two years in Illinois, 7 cwt, 9¾c; 3 cars of poor Indiana, 6¾, 7 cwt, 9@10c; twelve cars Kentucky, 800 pounds, 12@13c; three cars Illinois, 950 pounds, 13½c, 59 lbs per cwt. Sheep in-doors, 6,800, making 23,200 for the week, and 85,600 for June, against 61,700 in May, and 92,900 in June last year; no change; fat sheep quick at 6¼@6¾c; medium 6c, and poor 5,50; lambs sell at 7¾@13¾c; car load, Kentucky, 60 lbs 9c; car Canada 60 lbs, 11c; lot poor 44 lbs State, 7¾c; car extra Ohio sheep, 84 lbs 7c; car 80 lbs 6c; two cars poor, 86 lbs, 5c. Hogs to-day 11,500, making 34,000 for the week, and 142,600 in June, or 300 less than in May. We had 101,800 in June last year; market drooping at 5¾@5¾c for dressed, mostly 5¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Beeves very dull this week; sales of 2,700 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at 7¼@7¾c; fair to good 6¼@7c; common 5@6c. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 15,000 at 5@6c. Hogs dull; sales of 3,500 at $6,25@6,50.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat irregular at $1,21¾; seller July $1,20; seller August, 1,15@1,15¼c; seller year No 1 nominally $1,25. Corn lower and fairly active at 40¾@40¾c; regular 40¾@41c; fresh 40¾c; seller July 42¾c; seller August 36c bid; 37c asked and rejected; seller year heavy and lower at 26¾c cash; seller July 27@27½c last half; 26¼@26¾c seller August. Rye inactive and nominal; No 2 57¾c. Barley quiet at 51@56c, according to location; No 1 Mc to-day; steady at $1,52 cash; seller July $1,70; $1,75 seller August. Lard unsettled at $8,75 bid cash. Sugar cured hams firm; five cases winter held at 11@12c; summer 9¾@10½c. Meats firm; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6½c. Whisky quiet and offered at 86c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 1.—There is little to note today except the impetus to such branches of trade as might be expected to be influenced by the weather. Prints, nainsook, grass cloths and summer suitings are in increased demand; also, laces in guipure, as well as imitation makes; shawls, which dragged so much at the commencement of the season, are now comparatively cleaned out, but manufacturers are extremely cautious with regard to fall orders; in woolens buyers are looking through the various warehouses, but still defer their orders until the last moment, and are watching the wool market with more than usual interest.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Flour dull; jobbing low treble $8; good treble $8,50; choice treble $8,70; choice extra $9@9,50. Corn quiet; mixed 56@58c; white 68@70c. Oats 42@46c. Hay dull at $26@27,00; choice $30. Bran $1,10. Pork quiet at $12,75. Bacon firm at 6¾@8@8 85c. Hams: choice sugar cured 12@12¾c. Lard dull; tierce packers 9c; refined 9¾c; kegs kettle 11¾c; refined 10¾c. Sugar dull; fully fair 9¾c. Molasses: fair reboiled 40c. Whisky dull and lower at 85@95c. Coffee 17@19¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal, at 24½@24¾c. Flour: demand fair and market firm at $7,25@7,50. Wheat: demand fair and market firm at $1,45@1,55. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 49c. Rye quiet and unchanged; 78@80c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; 33@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect at 60@70c. Groceries quiet and unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Cotton dull; sales 400 bales; good ordinary 23@23½c; low middlings 23¾c; middling 24¾c. Receipts 180 bales; exports to New York 1,664, Liverpool 1,390; stock 23,857.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine $5,25@5,75; State and Ohio $6,75@9,25. Wheat quiet; $1,75@1,80; amber $1,85. Rye dull; 70c. Corn dull; yellow 63@64c; mixed 62c. Oats: white western mixed 40@41c. Provisions dull. Whisky dull; 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—Tobacco: sales 84 hhds; no change in prices. Bagging in light demand; 2 pound hemp 16¾@16¾c for round lots; 2¼ pound flax 17c for round lots. Cotton lower; held at 22¾@25c; quotations nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.27; No. 2, $1.21. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 45½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 56c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; 54c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, June 7.—1 car lumber, Hood J & Co; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 1 do do, L & A Morrison; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 1 do do, A Patterson; 2 do do, W Andstutz & Co; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & B; 124 sheep, J F Neeley; 45 bgs potatoes, Watt & Co; 111 bgs wheat, Gilmore & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., July 1.—1 box glass ware, Mutual Glass Co; 1 bale hides, J Callery & Co; 4 bbls bacon, W B Hays & Sons; 2 bxs e & d, 1 bx pipes, C C Baer & Co; 1 box glass ware, Whitmore, W D & Co; 21 ps machiner, Pittsburgh Acid Works; 100 bbls l oil, H W C Tweddle; 1 car muck iron, Graff B & Co; 1 car lime, Henderson; 1 car clay, Penn Fire Brick Co; 2 cars limestone, Isabella Furnace; 5 do do, Carnagie Kloman; 2 ers do, Shouenberger B & Co; 1 car s iron, McKenney & Son; 2 cars bark, W Flagg & Son; 60 cars coal, S M Kier; 39 do, Armstrong J & Co; 24 do, Coleman R & Co; 2 cars stone, Harrison & Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 1.—28 bbls 28 sks flour, Geo Stewart; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 1 car lumber; J H Morrison; 1 do do, Ashby & Shiveley; 1 bbl eggs, J S Clarke & Co; 1 car oats, John Wilson; 20 bgs wheat, 1 car milfeed, Spear & Glenn; 1 car flues C G McMillan; 20 boxes tobacco, Jenkinson; 1 car lumber, J B Ingham; 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car hay, Holmes & Hunter; 1 car lumber, Wm McQuewan; 1 do staves, C A Wormcastle 10 doz brooms, A Koerner Bro; 8 bbls cider, L Hohn; 1 car staves, J Hallors; 50 bbls, 200 sks flour, R. Knox & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY July 1.—1 C Buffum 4 boxes bottles; H J McCracken & Bro, 255 sks oats, 1 car oats, 13 bags wheat; Bricker & Co, 44 sk corn; Marshall, K & Co, 9 sks wheat; A McClur & Co, 4 cask g blocks; J A Graff, 12 bbls onions; Sam, Hare & Son, 1 car reapers; Watt, Lang & Co., 20 tons hams; W & D Rhinehart, 4 hhds tobacco; John Porterfield, 40 bbls flour; W H Graff & Co, 10 bbls eggs; E Moye & Co, 1 barrel eggs; M M Schneider, 1 box drugs; Halls, S L at an average of $5,50; and 62 lambs at $2 to $3,50.

John F. Neely sold 65 good extra sheep at $4 per head to 5¾ cents; 68 lambs at $2,50 to $4.

Neely & Fullerton sold 158 head Armstrong county stock, at $2,50 to $3,20.

Chas. Aull sold 200 lambs at $1,37½ to $2,75 per head.

Henry Boyer sold 35 lambs at $2,25 to $3, and 20 sheep at $5,25 to $3.

Henry Nagle sold 35 sheep and lambs at an average of $3,50 per head.

M Humes sold 95 head Sheep and Lambs at $3 to $5 per head for former and $2 to $3,50 for latter.

Keefer & Campbell of Lawrence county, sold 155 merinos at $5 to $5,75 per head.

O. Shoaf sold 62 lambs at $2 to $3,50; also 52 lambs for Rauce & Stauffer at $2 to $3,50.

Wm. Myers had 109 sheep, but up until 10.30 A. M. he had not sold any—expected to drive over to East Liberty.

F. Hector sold 60 Ohio sheep at 4 to 5½ cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their consultation office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 1627 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

mh29-y66

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and all cases of mercury complaints carefully eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases, which should be read by every person, sent free, strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street.

mh25-d&w

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.—These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions from whatever cause, in a SAFE AND SPEEDY manner. They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on regularity, and although of great powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed for observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—It is the fate of every valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are exclusively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make larger profits.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortland street, New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, SECURELY SEALED from any knowledge of publication. 24v17-ow-W

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, all genital weaknesses, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. A Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. mh6-y67

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous and Debility cured. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. aug20-d&8

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the Million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure, Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE, 3 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address Dr. WHITTIER,
286 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSURANCE.

CASH INSURANCE COMP'Y,

Phelan's Building,

No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital All Paid Up.

DIRECTORS.

N. J. Bigley, John Floyd, Capt. M. Bailey,
Daniel Wallace, S. H. Hartman, A. Chambers,
Jake Hilt, C. McClintock, Jas. M. Bailey,
Thomas Smith, John S. Wilcock,

ROBERT B. KING, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
ALEX. M. KING, General Agent.

Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.

jy31

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.

Of Allegheny City Pa.,

Fire and Marine

OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.

A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

A. McFarland, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
S. H. Hartman, S. R. Smith,
Edward Gregg, A. W. Erwin,
Joseph Baker, David Spencer,
Jacob Painter, M. B. Snyder,
W. J. Langtitt, Albert Pilgrim,
W. G. Gibson, R. D. Moore,
W. H. Everson, W. H. Clarke,
Wm. Roseburg, G. F. Wilson,
H. S. Mosgrey.

W. J. CARSON, General Agent

IRON CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against loss or damage by fire at the lowe rates consistent with safety.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

David Gregg, Maxwell B. Brown,
G. W. Coffin, Lowrie Hall,
E. H. Negley, James H. Mitchell,
John Cowley, Thos. W. Baker,
John M. Osborne, R. H. Kennedy,
P. N. Guthrie, John H. Gregg,
John M. Irwin, Jas. E. Parsons,
Geo. R. Duncan, Simon Beymer,
Max. K. Boyd.

DAVID GREGG, President.
DAVID CAMPBELL, Secretary.
A. C. SEARIGHT, General Agent. apr4-y64

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated April, 1849.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Building, corner of avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick, Robert Miller, Jr.
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David A. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. Evans, Thos. Bowen,
Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NORTH, Agent and Surveyor.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against all Kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr., B. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale, W. B. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, H. Davis,
Harvey Childs, Ruth S. Fleming,
Charles Hays, Geo. Y. Mecord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street

This is a home company, offering good security the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager, L. Walter, Robt. Patrick,
Wm. Smith, J. Painter, Thos. Mellon,
C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, J. C. Fleiner,
G. W. Evans, Geo. Wilson, James Graham,
J. H. Hopkins, Henry Gerwig, Dumas Lutz.

C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.

ROBT. PATRICK, Treasurer. H. MCELHENY, Secretary.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

Corner Federal Street and Diamond, Allegheny.

Office, in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JOHN BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John A. Myler, Jas. Lockhart, Joseph Myers,
Jas. L. Graham, Robert Lois, C. C. Boyle,
John Brown, Jr., George Gerst, Jacob Kopp,
O. H. P. Williams, Jno. Thompson, J. McNaugher.

LIVERY & SALES STABLES.

JOHN H. STEWART ..... ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO., LIVERY, SALE AND CommissionStables

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STAINED GLASS.

Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.

No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street,

mh4-n67 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FISH.—THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

POTOMAC SHAD AND HERRING in barrel and half barrels. Also, LAKE HERRING AND WHITE FISH. In store and for sale by

WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

JAMES BREDIN,

(Late of Butler, Pa.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 91 GRANT STREET, Opposite Court House, PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan20-127

FINANCIAL.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

No. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President..... DAVID GREGG.

DIRECTORS.

James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
S. L. Fahnestock, Harley Howard,
Daniel Rower, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Wilis, J. V. McDonald,
Philip Benford, Benj. Singerly.

Executors in Government Bonds.

Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission. jan29-74

American Bank

No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arndt, James H. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, William Floyd.
Wm. Floyd,

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. jan16-kd

THE National Trust Co.,

No. 423 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital, - - - $100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl,
James M. Taylor, Edwin Miles,
Wm. P. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong,
Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday,
James Taylor, M. Stewart,
T. Bakewell, C. Van Buren.

H. Gerwig,

President—ROBERT DICKSON.
Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.
Cashier—ROBERT J. CLARK.

MAX SCHAMBERG,

No. 163 Smithfield Street,

(Near Sixth and Seventh avenues),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Foreign Exchange,

OCEAN PASSAGE

AND

Railroad Tickets.

Collections Made

ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

jy21:w

HOME NEWS.

Heavy Warrant.—The City Controller, yesterday drew a warrant for $30,000 in favor of William A. Herron, for land purchased by the Water Commission from him on what is known as Fort Herron. The Mayor duly signed the warrant.

Dispensary Report.—During the month of June there were four hundred and forty prescriptions issued from the Dispensary Department of the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue, above Smithfield street, to the poor of the city and vicinity, free of charge. The Dispensary is open every day except Sunday, from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.

County Controller's Report.

County Controller Warner has received the following statements of fees received from county officials:

The Clerk of the Orphan's Court	$ 288 41
J. H. Gray—Register	462 42
Hugh Fleming—Sheriff	3,515 42

Other county officials are expected to make their reports to-day.

Unpaid Letters July 1, 1872.

Geo. Brickert, Parkersburg, W. Va., 3; R. W. Conn, Oil City, Pa., 1; L. L. Davis, McKeesport, Pa., 1; C. B. Duncan, Adam's Mills, O., 3; Jno. Fitzpatrick, Kellersburg, Pa., 1; Jno. Howard, Sewickleyville, Pa., 3; Miss Kate Farrell, Washington, Pa., 3; Samuel F. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; Miss Tillie McAteer, Youngstown, Pa., 3; John McCallin, Sewickley, Pa., 1; J. A. M. McLaughlin, Saltsburg, Pa., 3; Wm. Patterson, Elizabeth, Pa., Mrs. Amanda Shannon, Pa., Black Lick, Pa., 1; J. M. Sowers, Oil city, Pa., 1; Mrs. Thrumm, Oil city, Pa., 1.

The Gardner Fire Extinguisher.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of small portable apparatus for extinguishing fires at their very outset. Machines of this kind have done a wonderful amount of good all over the country in putting out fires without the damage by water which is attendant upon the use of steam engines. It is claimed, and we believe justly, that the Gardner is the highest, simplest, cheapest and most effective Extinguisher ever offered to the public, and our readers would do well to give this excellent machine their favorable consideration as a means of protection from fire. See adaertisement in another column.

Suspicious Death.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock a young girl died, after a brief illness, at the boarding house of John Sell, No. 78 Second avenue. Her death was attended by peculiar circumstances, which lend to it a character of unusual importance. It is alleged that her death was the result of an outrage committed on her person, and it is also alleged that Mr. Peter Spreyer is the guilty person. The statements already made are entirely *ex parte*. An official investigation will be made to-day by several prominent physicians. Mr. Spreyer claims that the charge against him is false, and until the facts are fairly developed, refrains from giving any lengthy report of the statements already made.

A Pure Vinegar.

A great portion of the vinegar in the shops is fit only for manufacturing purposes, and not only unwholesome, but positively deleterious when taken into the stomach. Those who would supply their families with a perfectly pure and wholesome, E. & M. Bollman's imported triple strength Imperial Wine Vinegar will bear the severest test; is perfectly pure and admits of so much adulteration that it is cheaper than common vinegar. We advise all retail grocers to procure a supply from Messrs. Bollman, wholesale merchandise broker, No. 232 Liberty street, who also is the authorized agent of several heavy eastern dealers in sugars, syrups, coffee, &c., and is a gentleman of the strictest integrity in all his business.

Don't Forget the Stamps.

Somehow the idea found currency in business circles yesterday that the new revenue laws, relative to the use of stamps, or rather disuse of them, went into effect yesterday, and that hereafter stamps on checks, deeds, &c., were not required. Many merchants proceeded to act upon this supposition, but others more cautious would not upon rumor, and so took occasion to consult the United States Auditor then in the city, when they discovered that the law does not go into effect until next October. After that date stamps on checks, drafts, notes and similar papers will not be required, but until then business men had better continue their use, and thus keep within the bounds of the law.

Fatal Accident.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred at the National Pipe Foundry, of Wm. Smith & Co., in the Twelfth ward, resulting in the almost instant death of an employee named Jacob Ganreaski. At the time of the accident the deceased was assisting in lowering a heavy "iron flask," weighing nearly a ton, into a pit. It seems that he was helping guiding the flask, which was being lowered by pulleys, when the stays gave way and the flask fell upon him. Dr. Ahl was called upon to attend him, but he died in three or four minutes from his injuries. An examination showed that his neck had been broken. An inquest was held upon the remains by Alderman Koenig and a verdict of accidental death returned. The deceased resided in Mulberry alley and leaves a wife and two children in very destitute circumstances.

Mayor's Report.

The following is Mayor Blackmore's report of the Mayor's office for the month of June, 1872.

NUMBER OF CASES.	
Drunkenness	643
Disorderly conduct	455
Vagrants	42
Informations	68
Total	1,208
Discharged	131

RECEIPTS.	
Fines and forfeitures	$2,363 00
Jail receipts	430 00
Police	512 15
Dramatic license	60 00
Bill posters' license	100 00
Pawn brokers' license	100 00
Total	$3,565 15

Fire Marshal Butler's Report.

Fire Marshal Butler will henceforth make his reports every month, his custom heretofore having been to make but one annual statement. The report for the month of June is as follows: From March 25th to June 30th, inclusive, there were eighty seven fires, not including chimneys, &c., throughout the county. By these fires property was destroyed to the amount of $161,173.50. Of this, insurance was paid to the amount of $60,149.34, and some of the losses are not yet adjusted. The largest fire during this period was the works of B. L. Fahnestock & Company, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, on Sunday, May 12th, on which the estimated loss was $75,143. On this there was insurance of $60,000. Of this amount there was paid $52,599.40, there being a salvage for each company of $22.54. There were five false alarms created during the time specified. Six persons were notified to correct nuisances which endangered property by fire. Six of the fires reported were caused by the careless use of oil.

A Fatal Runaway.

On last Saturday afternoon, near Bell Tavern, on the old Washington road, a runaway occurred which resulted in the death of one man and the serious injury of another. A man named Lauterbaugh was on his way with a wagon load of lumber, which he intended to use in building a house on a lot of ground which he had purchased of the Castle Shannon Railway Company, and was accompanied by Fred. Lentz, a resident of Baldwin township. When near Bell's Tavern the horses became frightened and ran off. Lentz was thrown out, and received a compound fracture of the leg, besides sustaining severe internal injuries. Lauterbaugh retained his seat for some time, until the wagon collided with a pump, when he was thrown violently out, striking upon his head. He was taken up in an insensible condition, and carried into a house near by, but survived his injuries only a few moments. Coroner Wade was notified of his death, but no inquest was held, and the body was buried. Deceased was married, and leaves a wife and several children.

Summer Travel.

It is said that the travel from home this summer is unprecedented, and all the railroad lines have as much as they can do in transporting their pleasure bent throngs. A signal evidence of the great exodus from this vicinity is furnished by the fact of the tremendous sale which Liebler the trunk king has been making at his mammoth trunk house, No. 104 Wood street, where the trade has been immense. In order to relieve his Pittsburgh head quarters somewhat, and at the same time accommodate his many patrons from the north side of the rivers, Liebler established a new depot at No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny, where he has since been filling all orders from that side. The secret of Liebler's success can easily be discovered by a visit to either of his stores, and a personal inspection of the quality, finish, and durability of the trunks, valises, satchels, and other traveling paraphernalia on hand. Liebler proposes to make the best, and to have all the best styles on hand, so that the patron can have no difficulty in selecting. If you would bid defiance to the baggage smashers, purchase your traveling trunks at Liebler's, 104 Wood street, or 131 Federal street Allegheny.

Continued Prosperity.

We have heretofore had occasion to refer to the general prosperity which has marked the history of the National Insurance Company, of Allegheny, and it gives us pleasure to again record that the same measure of success still attends it, as the following evidence of this will be found in the announcement of another hand some semi-annual dividend, which appears in another column. The National, while being one of the strongest companies in its stockholders, is also, one of the safest Companies for insurance that we know of. Its affairs are well managed, and we know of no company that we can more cordially commend. Much of its success can be traced to the business tact and forethought of our friend James E. Stevenson, who holds the Secretaryship—a position in which he has always given thorough satisfaction to all. The Directors of the National are John A. Myler, Jas. L. Graham, John Brown, Jr., Q. H. P. Williams, Jno. Lockhart, Robert Lea, George Gerst, Jas. Lockhart, Joseph Myers, C. C. Boyle, James Kopp, and J. McNaugher.

It is hardly possible that any further guarantee of its reliability is needed than that list. If one of its stockholders is to have any insurance business, drop into the office of this Company, corner Federal street and South Diamond, Allegheny.

OUR ITALIAN VISITOR.

Lecture Last Night—The Evangelization of Italy—Interesting Statements.

Father Gavazzi, the distinguished Italian orator and patriot, delivered a lecture last night in the First U. P. Church, (late Dr. Pressly's), Union avenue, Allegheny. Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather the audience room was well filled by a very select and attentive audience. The Rev. T. N. Boyle opened the proceedings by calling upon the Rev. Dr. Hoeshlower to offer prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer the Rev. T. N. Boyle, after stating that the excessive heat of the weather would explain the fact that the church was not crowded, begged that a patient hearing might be granted to the distinguished speaker, remembering that if the heat was annoying to them it was equally so to the lecturer. He then introduced Father Gavazzi.

The lecturer stated that he should give some account of the progress of the Gospel in Italy. In order to arrive at any idea of the work of evangelization in Italy it would be necessary to trace it from its beginning. In 1848 there was not a single public Christian worshipper in Italy. During the revolution in Turin, owing to his independent views, a learned doctor in that province began preaching Christianity in 1853. From 1848 to 1859 [illegible] large congregations had been organized, to represent 400 communicants and 1,000 hearers. During 1859, the year of the war for national independence, the work of evangelization was commenced in the city of Florence, and that was now one of the best stations in the city. In the year of the general revolution (1860), the real work of evangelization was inaugurated. General Garibaldi was the real instigator of the movement. He had told the speaker "to go and preach the gospel to his heart's satisfaction," and upon this instruction he had done so. He began in Naples and from thence the work rapidly spread over the country. Since that date, from 1861 to 1871, everything in Italy had worked harmoniously. The three principal denominations were the Free Christian Church (to which he belonged), the Waldensian and the Wesleyan. As the result of his labors instituted at the date named there had been established 100 regular congregations in Italy, with several others which were not as yet considered to be regular. The communicants in those churches would mount up to nearly ten thousand, the average attendance would reach thirty thousand, all of whom were hearers of the gospel of Christ and constantly exhorted to be godlie pilgrims of his love. Did not this show progress? In 1848 not a single public Christian worshipper in the county and to-day over thirty thousand. All this great work had been accomplished under the blessing of God. He had no hesitation in saying that if the Almighty continued to care for his people in Italy their number would be quadrupled in ten years. The principal difficulties in the way of evangelization were all removed. His hearers must not say he was too sanguine. He was a man of hopes, and had reason from his statistics to be hopeful. He had hoped Italy would some day be free, and we see his country not only freed, but independent and united. He had at one time thought it impossible for Rome to be free of the Pope, but he had lived to see that even this was possible with God. He had thought it physically and morally impossible that the Pope and he could reside in Rome at one and the same time, but they were now living there together, and he was free to preach Christianity, and did so without interruption. It was not therefore to be wondered at that he was a man of hopes. He did not deny that sometimes, some persons would speak unkindly of him and his fellow workers. He had seen this reported in American papers. There were some men engaged in the work of evangelization who had not sufficient prudence and wisdom to carry out the work advisedly. It was not the fault of the Government if these persons were harshly spoken of but the fault of their imprudence. If these men were a little more wise and a little more Italianised there would be no trouble at all, they had not a word of fault to speak as to Italian religious liberty. Of course they had the opposition of the Roman Catholic Priesthood. These remained quiet for a time when the work was in its early days but when the day come that it was gaining support, of course they became exasperated. In one place a Christian Church had been burned and five of its members murdered. The proof of Italian justice could be found in the fact that the perpetrators of this outrage were found guilty by an Italian jury and sentenced to twelve years hard labor. Landlords were advised by the Roman Catholics not to let their houses or rooms for schools, minister's residences, or prayer meetings. All this was, however, dying away and matters were falling into the hands of the Christians. A movement had been set on foot by the papists to invite discussion on various subjects with the idea that thus they would be able to annihilate evangelization. They called the tune, a novelty. Over two hundred of these public challenges were received and it was always the pleasure of the speaker and his fellow laborers to accept these challenges. Not a single one was ever refused except in Leghorn. The opponents on these occasions all "skedadled," and always failed to come to time. If a man goes on a field to fight, and don't find the enemy there, the enemy is certainly not victorious. If it is not a defeat for the one, it is certainly a victory for the other. In Rome he had a discussion on "the Bible, the rule of life and morals," and in this both the papist press and the Roman people acceeded him a victory. In Baltimore a certain paper had stated that he (the speaker,) was an impostor, that he had been challenged to a discussion in Rome that he did not make his appearance but had fled away—that he was afraid to meet the Romish champions, and therefore was an impostor. On the occasion referred to the subject for discussion was the non-presence of St. Peter at Rome at any time in its history. It was madness on the part of the Pope to allow such a discussion in Rome as if it was proved St. Peter had never been in the city then the Pope's authority would be gone. He expected the Pope would forbid the discussion, but such was not the case. He (the speaker), entered into the discussion, and he believed came out victorious. The popish press admitted that the result was a victory for the Bible, and the Roman Catholics had to pay the heavy expenses attending the discussion. It was not customary to pay the expenses of a judgment, unless the cause is lost before the tribunal.

One of the difficulties which was experienced in the work of evangelization, was the over zealousness of Protestant friends in other countries. These were very anxious to introduce the different sectarian denominations. By such means the work would be retarded ten years. These persons, in the early stages of the movement, had sectarianised the Italians when they should have endeavored to unite them in Jesus Christ. He was glad to say there was no longer any insusulation.

The Church was called the "Free" Church because it was free from papal despotism—free in the liberty of the Gospel—free from State aid and interference. It was called the Free *Christian* Church because it was natural to call the Church of Christ—Christian. This was better than calling it *Protestant*. In this country it was easy to become Protestant, and it often led often a matter of speculation to become so. In Italy there was nothing to gain from becoming a Protestant, but everything to lose. Hence all their converts were sincere. They had made and would make no compromise with Popery. They had not made a new Church, but had renewed an old one.

The speaker then proceeded with other particulars as to the organization and objects of his church, and concluded with an earnest appeal for assistance, and a beautiful and touching benediction on his hearers. At the close of the address a collection was taken up.

The first public appearance of Father Gavazzi will take place to-night at the Second Presbyterian Church, this city (Dr. Howard's). If any of our readers have not yet listened to the eloquence of this distinguished patriot they should not lose this, the last opportunity.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

A Father Asking Possession of his Children—A Brother in Search of a Sister.

In the District Court yesterday Gustavus Dalte filed a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued for the production of his sister. The appelant avers that his sister Maggie is eleven years of age and that her mother is dead and her father in France. Previous to the departure of the latter he placed Maggie with one John McGraw, who has since failed in business and quit house keeping. The girl is now living with John B. Smith, on Jones avenue, this city, and is anxious to leave him. The brother has a good place for her but Smith refuses to let her go. A writ was issued returnable at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

In the Court of Common Pleas, John Kern filed a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the recovery of his four children—John, thirteen years of age; Henry, eleven years of age; Lizzie, eight years, and William, six years. Mr. Kern alleges that the children are restrained of their liberty by the Directors of the Allegheny City Poor Farm illegally and wrongfully; that they were taken away from him without just or legal cause, and that when their liberty was demanded it was refused. A writ was issued returnable on Saturday be[illegible] at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A COMING ORATOR.

Notes of Preparation—Arranging for a July Meeting.

The excessive heat, with its tendency to dissolve energy, has thus far kept matters pretty quiet in political circles, but it must not be supposed that no work is being done. Arrangements are going on quietly for the fall campaign, and the caavass will be lively enough when work is once inaugurated. The principal note of preparation at the present are those in anticipation of the arrival of a distinguished orator and member of Congress in the city—the Hon. Selucius Garfield. The gentleman represented Washington Territory in Congress, and has won a reputation as the finest orator in the Capital. Some who have heard him and are capable of judging, go farther than this and contend that he has no equal as a platform speaker in America. Mr. Garfield will be in the city the last week in July, and arrangements are now being made for him to address a mass meeting in the Third ward Square, Allegheny Diamond. He has been notified and expresses his willingness to come. The indications are that the occasion will be one of the grandest rallies of the campaign and will give an enthusiastic inauguration to the active work of the campaign.

Fire in Soho.

The bell rang out its first alarm of fire from its new position, about eight o'clock last evening, the alarm being from box 76. The fire originated in some way from a quantity of oil in the grocery store of Mrs. Schnier, at the corner of Brady and Forbes streets. The loss amounted to about two thousand dollars. Insurance not known.

By Your Straw Goods

At Wm. Fleming & Co.'s one price house, No. 139 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

CAPT. FELLWOOD requests the loan of Mayor Callow's crutches.

THE careless use of petroleum oil is the cause of one-third of the fires in Allegheny county.

THERE were forty-eight deaths in the city last week, none of which were from small-pox or cholera.

A LITTLE girl was run over on Prebble avenue Allegheny, last evening by a buggy, and badly injured.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL reports sixty-four cases during the past month, and Alderman Taylor, forty.

THE trial of "Bruiser" Lynch, for the murder of William Hadfield, will take place on Monday next, without fail.

THE Dispensary department of the Homeopathic Hospital, has issued four hundred and forty prescriptions to the poor of the city and vicinity.

THE Police Committee should consider the proposed appointment of an assistant for Capt. Reed at the lock-up. Such an appointment is greatly needed.

PARTIES intending to appear at the "carnival" next Thursday in costume will find a large and varied assortment at the Rush House by calling on Mrs. Seaver at the "parlor."

THE corner stone of the M. E. Church in Birmingham will be laid to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the brethern of the Masonic fraternity. Rev. W. H. Hunter will deliver an address.

DELIGHTFULLY mixed—Will the talented reporter of a morning contemporary explain how he always gets things mixed? Now he has Tomer stabbed by White in an East Liberty quarrel. Tomer don't find like it, now.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred at the dwelling of Mr. Richey, on Webster street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, caused by fire-crackers thrown on the roof by some boys. The flames were soon extinguished, and the damage was slight.

REGISTER GRAY should keep a copy of his monthly report on file at his office so that city reporters can copy it. The first comer snatches the one made out and other reporters are at his mercy for a proof or the privilege of copying it.

THE Pittsburgh Quartett gave a concert yesterday at Dixmont Hospital, which was very much enjoyed both by patients and visitors. The violin playing of Mr. John Straube was one of the most enjoyable features of the programme, and elicited much applause.

YESTERDAY forenoon a little boy about six years old was playing with a pistol on Chartiers street, Allegheny, when it was discharged. Fortunately it contained nothing but powder. One of the child's eyes was so severely injured that it is feared that it will become blind.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S minstrels appeared at the New Opera House last evening to a crowded house. The audience seemed truly delighted at the really artistic performance, and we cannot but will express their appreciation of a good entertainment by filling the house each night this week.

MESSRS. Smith & McCutcheon, Butchers, on Penn avenue, yesterday, slaughtered the ox for the barbecue next Thursday. After being dressed, the animal weighed one thoisand pounds. It has been placed in the "chill room" attached to their slaughter house, to keep for the Fourth.

AN omission was made in our report of Saturday's Criminal Court proceedings, in the case of Andrew Miller. He was convicted of the larceny of household furniture from the house of Peter Goeddel, and sentenced by Judge Stowe to six months in the Work House, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

WE ARE informed that since Mayor Blackmore came into office he has sent but five vagrants to the county jail, and these at the request of the Warden, who needed them to do work about the building. This knocks a hole out of the Grand Jury presentment as far as the clause referring to the crowded state of the Jail is concerned.

A BOY named Jones was run over yesterday afternoon on Penn street, by a wagon, and sustained a severe fracture of the right leg. He was trying to cross the street before a street car, when he was struck by one of the horses and knocked down in front of an approaching wagon. The boy resides on Penn street, near the forks of the road.

THE wearing apparel taken from that much-clothed man who was arrested on Sunday by Captain Garrison, has been identified as the property of Lowe & Wilson, the Smithfield street clothiers. An information has been made against him for burglary, as it was discovered that he had entered the store from the rear and stolen the property.

YOUNG GOBB, a boy about eight years of age, who was run over by a street car several days ago, died at six o'clock yesterday morning, from his injuries. It seems that the attending physician decided that it would be necessary to amputate the injured leg; to this the boy's mother would not give her consent. Mortification set in, resulting in death.

A MEETING of the members of the Second U. P. Church of Allegheny, will be held this evening to elect a Pastor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of their late Pastor, Dr. Clark. Among those who are named in connection with the position are, Rev. Mr. Johnston, the Pastor of a congregation near Hulton; Rev. George D. Matthews of New York; Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Fadonia, New York; and Rev. Sankey, of Rochester, New York.

A MEETING of the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening. The bill of Dr. B. B. Smith, thirty dollars, for attending prisoners at the lock-up, was ordered to be paid. The Committee also approved the monthly pay-roll of the police, amounting to $3,376.08. A resolution was passed instructing the Solicitor to prepare an ordinance making it the duty of the city to furnish buttons for the uniforms of the police, and making it an offense liable to a fine for discharged policemen to wear the buttons.

A MEETING of the Ministerial Aid Society of the Methodist Church, was held on Sunday afternoon, at the First Methodist Church. In report of the Secretary, Rev. Walker, showed that during the five years of their existence, the Association had assisted thirty-six students in humble circumstances, in securing a theological education. The report of the Finance Committee showed the receipts for the year ending June 30th, to be $3,932.56, and the expenses to be $3,895.74, leaving a balance of $166.82 in the hands of the Treasurer.

WITH all his magic the prestidigatuer at Masonic Hall was the subject of a little slight of hand trick last evening which was not down in the programme. It seems that he has been in the habit of calling several boys on to the stage to assist him in some of his performances, but last night, as usual, some half a dozen of them were on the stage, when they stepped "behind the scenes" and secured a purse full of silver coins. They were soon detected, however, and the money recovered, and the boys locked up for a hearing this morning.

PITTSBURGH was well represented in the summer races which took place at New Haven among the crews of Yale College. In the University crew from this city was W. F. Cook, aged twenty-one, in light five inches, and 150 pounds weight. The Junior class crew included H. Meyer, of this city, aged twenty-two years, five feet ten inches in height, and weight 165 pounds. In the Freshman class crew, F. F. McClintock, of Pittsburgh, pulled the stroke oar. He is eighteen years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and weighs 164 pounds.

THE 13TH AMENDMENT ABOLISHED.

Eastward the Chinese Empire Takes its Way.

BEAVER, July 1, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Eighty he thens—no she thens have arrived here—came on Saturday evening. They were taken to their *Kraal* near the Cutlery works. Yesterday they were visited by a large number of our citizens. Some of them can talk English, and seem to understand their situation. They say they are to stay two years and will get $1.50 per day. That this was their "contract." These fellows came from the plantations of Louisiana. One of them said when his "tail" grew out he was going back to China, and asked how far it was to California; when told it was 2,000 miles, he seemed astonished, and said *he was told* it was only 75 miles. Some of them wear the "tail" and some have their hair cut short. They wear a slovenly kind of suit, and in this respect there is no uniformity, neither on the head nor feet. Some of them seem to be beyond middle age, while some look like boys of twenty. Our people have made no hostile demonstration toward them yet, and it is hoped they will not. These men never will do to put into works of this kind, for they will go back to China sooner or later, and this, too, before they can become skilled in the business they are set to learn. The Cutlery works, like all other factories, must have steady workers, men who will stay from year to year, after they have become skilled workmen; and it will never pay to learn new sets every few years. The works will not prosper under such facties. The principle is wrong, too, and is in direct opposition to a protective tariff policy; is in opposition to the 13th Amendment to the Constitution; is in conflict with our poor laws; is a blow at the poorer classes of our place, who might have been put into the places these men will take; will drive many away from our place, and keep others from coming, unless, perchance, something is done to counter-balance this evil effect.

Probably more anon. VENI VIDI.

Closing Exercises of the Allegheny Female Seminary.

This school was known for several years as Miss Davis' School for Girls. During three years Miss Davis occupied for school purposes a hall on Federal street, but the prosperity of the institution soon rendered better accommodations necessary, when the present beautiful location, Montgomery avenue, Sandusky street, was secured. The examination of classes was held in this institution on Thursday and Friday, June 20th and 21st. It is not saying too much to affirm that the entire examination bore good testimony, both to the efficiency of the teachers and the application of the students. The knowledge of the students were thoroughly tested upon the different branches of study without betraying the trick and shallowness that is sometimes practiced in such institutions, on each student reciting a portion previously assigned. Thoroughness is the aim in this school, and the examinations exhibited the attainment.

A public entertainment was given on Monday evening, June 24th, in the lecture room of the First U. P. Church, Union avenue, Allegheny. The large hall was densely filled with a highly appreciative and intelligent audience. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D. Miss Davis presided during the evening in her usual dignified and happy manner. The programme consisted of essays, selections and recitations, and vocal and instrumental music. The young ladies acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. Their reading was unusually good, and the music was rendered with fine effect. The entire programme was carried out in such a manner as to convince all present that the solid branches of an education, and the ornamental as well, are successfully taught in the Allegheny Female Seminary.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Alderman Strain yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Cecelia Sendel, who is charged by Matilda Merit with surety of the peace. The parties are residents of Mount Washington.

Sarah Clark charges Sophia Miller with surety of the peace in threatening to shoot her. Warrant issued.

The case of Patrick McNally, before Alderman Strain, on a charge of perjury, was yesterday dismissed and the defendants discharged.

Christ. H. Schmidt made an information against John Megraw before Alderman Strain, charging him with assault and battery. The deponent is a bricklayer and lives in Allegheny. He alleges that while at work, the defendant, whom he never saw before, came up behind him and struck him a hard blow on the back of his head, which knocked him down and rendered him insensible. No cause for the aggravated attack is known, unless the defendant made some mistake in the person.

Before Alderman Taylor, Tillie Phillips charges Rebecca Davis with the larceny by bailee of eleven yards of salt-and-pepper cloth, valued at $11." Warrant issued.

Mary Jane Hays yesterday made an information before Alderman O'Donnell against Ann McCarthy, Tildy McCarthy and Mary Flannery, the mother of Mrs. McCarthy, charging them assault and bettery. She alleges that the three women assaulted, hitting and kicking her, and divesting her of her wearing apparel. Warrants were issued.

Henry Wagner made an information against Nicholas Kluffer charging him with surety of the peace in threatening to "strike him so hard that he would be unable to come back to him again." Warrant issued.

Chas. McDonald yesterday made an information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Jos. C. Crawford and David Ford with larceny from the person. He alleges that they stole from him $37.00. A hearing in the case will be had this morning.

Before Squire Conrad, of St. Clair Borough, John Robertson charges Mr. and Mrs. John Clark with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The parties were arrested and paid their fines.

Fred. Lesleit made an information before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, charging Jno. May with false pretense in securing groceries from the Reposeau to the amount of $15.00, on the representation that he was employed by a firm on the South side, who owed him a large sum of money, which representations the deponent believes to be false. Warrant issued.

Alex. Thomas and Thos. Williams were before the Mayor yesterday morning, having been arrested for bathing in the rivers during daylight. They were fined three dollars and costs each.

For drunkenness and disorderly conduct Dan Sullivan was yesterday sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Before Alderman Strain Maggie Welsh made an information against Albert Jordon, August Jordon, the Federal Brick Yard, for assault and battery in attacking her little brother, ten years of age, and beating him with sticks, stones, &c. Warrants issued.

Barney Burns, of East Birmingham, was sent to jail for seven days for advising his wife.

Four boys were yesterday fined $4.50 each on the South side for bathing in daylight.

The Mayor yesterday afternoon sent Joseph Siebert and Jerry Holland, to the work house for thirty days each. The former for vagrancy and the latter for beating his wife.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Police.

A meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday morning, when it was decided to purchase hats and blouses for the police. The hats selected are black, something in the shape of the Alpine. The blouses will be light and comfortable, and not quite so warm as the heavy blue coats under which the police have been compelled to sweat with the thermometer far up in the nineties. A sub-committee was appointed to receive bids and award the contracts. The committee also approved the pay roll and other minor bills.

WATER COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Water Committee of Councils was held last evening in the city building for the purpose of electing an engineer for the upper water works. Mr. Henry Aikinson was elected to fill that position. A sub-committee of the Water Committee, appointed for that purpose, visited the premises of Mr. George Wamhoff, at the corner of Washington street and Wylie avenue, Seventh ward, who claimed damages, resulting from the bursting of a water main. They reported in favor of awarding one hundred and fifty dollars damages. The report was accepted, the committee discharged, and a resolution passed recommending Councils to grant Mr. Wamhoff the damages stated. The pay-rolls presented were approved.

STREET COMMITTEE.

The Street Committeee of the Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting last evening. The following ordinances were approved. Opening Charlotte street; grading, paving and curbing of Thirty-ninth street; sewer on High street, from Wylie avenue to Grant street; sewer on Tenth street from Liberty street to the River; grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-second street.

The Street Commissioner was ordered to take down Max Shamberg's sign forthwith.

A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Board of Health in relation to the sewer on Fox street.

The assessments for the grading, paving and curbing of Smallman and Thirty-ninth streets were approved.

On motion the committee resolved to go in a body to visit Vine street on Saturday next, relative to its opening.

On motion adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT ON THE BENCH.

Margaret Geier plead a *nolle contendere* to selling liquor to minors, and by permission of the court a *nolle pros.* was entered on payment of costs as to the indictment charging her with selling liquor on Sunday.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Baker, charged with assault and battery, was allowed to be settled on payment of costs by defendant.

George Kummel plead *nolle contendere* to an indictment charging him with maintaining a nuisance.

Michael Sweeney plead *nolle contendere* to a charge of selling liquor without license. Sentence deferred.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Fioerscheim, charged with fornix et cet., the prosecutrix being Clara Teuter, who had been employed as domestic in the family of the defendant. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.

Thomas Jones,	Hezekiah Rose,
Fletcher Calvert et al,	Edward Brickley,
Michael Travels,	Bernard Blue,
John Sullivan,	John Myers,
Geo. Mullen,	Michael McCain.
L. Culbertson et al,	Peter McCollough,
Sarah Jones,	John Glent,
Wm. Clinton,	Laura Marsh,
Elizabeth Marsh,	James Carney,
Mary Clark,	J. W. Pratt,
Andrew Hawn,	James Quinn,
Jane Kane,	Geo. Breaks,
	W. H. Lynch.

Fall of a Water Tank.

Shortly before noon yesterday the water tank known as the big tank, situated on Walker street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, was filled with water. The tank was elevated about twenty feet above the ground, supported by a trestle work. Several men who happened that way walked under the tank and sat down to avoid the heat of the sun. They had not sat there long when the trestel began to give way. All of the men succeeded in making their escape, with the exception of Patrick Madden, who was caught by the falling timbers. Upon falling the tank burst and five men were washed over the bank of the river and received a bad bath. Those who escaped unhurt, however, immediately set to work removing the timber from Madden. They succeeded with a good deal of difficulty in rescuing him though they found that he had sustained serious injuries about his head and back. Although his injuries are severe it is thought that they will not prove fatal.

Shot by a Brother.

About nine o'clock last evening, Ex-Lieutenant of Police Hague was shot by his brother, Elisha Hague. It appears that for some time past Elisha has been dissipating considerably, and shortly before the hour mentioned he went to his brother's house on Reid street, and lay down on the floor of one of the rooms. He had a revolver, which he was in the habit of carrying, in his hand. He soon fell asleep, and when the ex-Lieutenant returned, about 9 o'clock, he proceeded to waken up the slumberer. Elisha sprang to his feet, and, presenting the pistol, fired. The ball struck his brother's forehead just above the left eye, and fortunately flattened and glanced off. Elisha was promptly arrested and taken to the lock-up, where he remains awaiting a hearing.

He is a young man, and a cigar maker by trade. Both parties are sons of ex-Chief of Police Hague.

Struck with a Bottle.

A free fight occurred about midnight last night in front of Volter's saloon, in the Twelfth ward, between James Donelly and Edward Max, in the course of which the latter struck Donelly over the head with a mineral water bottle, inflicting an ugly wound and felling him to the ground. The police stopped the fight, which would no doubt have terminated with more serious results, and took both men to the loc-kup, where they were held for a hearing to-day.

Grant and Wilson is the ticket which will sweep the State and the Union, while Uring, Fotians bee & Co. will continue to supply both victors and vanquished with the neatest clothing, at the most reasonable prices and on the shortest order, at their establishment Southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Father Gavazzi—the oratorical sensation—is creating quite a stir in this city, but many of hearers would doubly enjoy his discourses, if they would first make themselves comfortable by wearing a summer suith, of the kind to be had at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

If you would Save Money

when buying a hat, and yet get a superior article, go to the one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street. Their stock of hats, caps and straw goods is large and fine, and their prices the lowest to be obtained in the city.

PRICES REDUCED.

THE

Mowry Homestead LOTS.

Great Inducements Offered!

The owners of this beautiful property have decided, in view of the past great sales, to reduce the price of the Lots, and by so doing to place them within the reach of all. It is useless for us to say that these Lots are the best now offered for sale within the city limits, for it has become an established and well-known fact. This property fronts immediately on the line of the Citizens Passenger Railway, while scarcely 50 yards away runs the A. V. R. R. All the Avennes are 50 feet wide, and many of the Lots contain the Finest Moulding Sand to the depth of 12 and 14 feet. We would recommend every man or woman who can command a little money to buy one or two of the beautiful Lots, and we predict that before three years they will be worth at least double what we are willing to take for them. Call on us, and we will show you all over the grounds.

SILL & SON,

Cor. Butler and 42d Streets.

If You Want to Buy
Medical Books,
School Books,
Books for Summer Reading,
Sunday-School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Family Bibles,
Reward Books,
Blank Books,
Hymn Books,
Maps of all Kinds,
Scientific Books;
or
Croquet,
Call on, or address
S. A. CLARKE & Co,
115 Wood street.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought to this city has been finer or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. T

Humans share with Horses the benefits deprivable from the world-renowned MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The most irrefragable testimony establishes the fact that this wondrous balm exerts the same soothing and healing influence when applied to the human cuticle, that it does in cases of spavin, founders, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, wind gall and other ailments of the horse which require outward treatment. It is, in fact, the most effectual of all external remedies for rheumatism, gout, stiffness of the neck, neuralgia, sore throat, swellings, cuts and bruises of all kinds. T-TH&SS

Summer Suits.

Summer Suits,
Summer Suits,
Summer Suits,
Summer Suits,
Summer Suits,

At the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

One Price

To all is the motto at the fashionable headquarters for hats, caps and straw goods—Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

"Oh! what a sweltering day," said one friend to another as they met on Fifth avenue. "How do you stand it?" "Oh, I'm prepared," was the reply; "I bought this linen suit—cheap as dirt—at the Boston One Price Store, 95 Smithfield street, and am comparatively cool."

Fresh clean and stylish in appearance is every one who arrays himself this hot weather in one of those summer suits from the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The Cheapest Goods

In their line in the city is what is claimed by Wm. Fleming & Co., proprietors of the one price hat house, No. 139 Wood street.

Everybody complained of the great heat yesterday, but many of the grumblers